Telomerase
↓ ↑
chrom. aberrations

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:34:14 ON 10 SEP 1999

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THIS FILE CONTAINS CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS FOR EASY AND ACCURATE SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION.

=> s telomerase and ((chromatid exchange#) or (chromosomal aberration#))

```
          1240 TELOMERASE
            24 TELOMERASES
          1249 TELOMERASE
                 (TELOMERASE OR TELOMERASES)
          6808 CHROMATID
          2277 CHROMATIDS
          8040 CHROMATID
                 (CHROMATID OR CHROMATIDS)
        136562 EXCHANGE#
          5343 CHROMATID EXCHANGE#
                 (CHROMATID(W)EXCHANGE#)
         43530 CHROMOSOMAL
         32302 ABERRATION#
          4320 CHROMOSOMAL ABERRATION#
                 (CHROMOSOMAL(W)ABERRATION#)
L2          10 TELOMERASE AND ((CHROMATID EXCHANGE#) OR (CHROMOSOMAL ABERRATIO
               N#))
```

=> d bib, abs 1-10

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 10 MEDLINE
AN 1999351438 MEDLINE
DN 99351438
TI Why do we have linear chromosomes? A matter of Adam and Eve.
AU Ishikawa F; Naito T
CS Laboratory of Molecular and Cellular Assembly, Graduate School of Biological Information, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan..
fishikaw@bio.titech.ac.jp
SO MUTATION RESEARCH, (1999 Jun 23) 434 (2) 99-107. Ref: 62
Journal code: NNA. ISSN: 0027-5107.

CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199910
EW 19991002

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 10 MEDLINE
AN 1999160238 MEDLINE
DN 99160238
TI **Telomerase**-independent modulation of telomere lengths in mammalian chromatids.
AU Matioli G T
CS USC Medical School, Los Angeles, CA 90033, USA.
SO MEDICAL HYPOTHESES, (1998 Dec) 51 (6) 507-10.
Journal code: M0M. ISSN: 0306-9877.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199907
EW 19990704
AB The paper discusses modulation of telomere length by mechanisms that do not require **telomerase**. Although ultimately dependent upon the cell's mitotic potential, these mechanisms do not sufficiently discriminate between normal and malignant cells.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 10 MEDLINE
AN 1998423995 MEDLINE
DN 98423995
TI **Telomerase** activity and the expression of **telomerase** components in acute myelogenous leukaemia.
AU Xu D; Gruber A; Peterson C; Pisa P
CS Department of Medicine, Karolinska Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden.
SO BRITISH JOURNAL OF HAEMATOLOGY, (1998 Sep) 102 (5) 1367-75.
Journal code: AXC. ISSN: 0007-1048.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199901
EW 19990104
AB In 95 leukaemic cell samples from 66 patients with acute myelogenous leukaemia (AML) (47 de novo and 19 secondary AML) **telomerase** activity was determined and the expression of the **telomerase** components: **telomerase** reverse transcriptase (hTERT), **telomerase** RNA template (hTR) and **telomerase**-associated protein (TP1) evaluated by RT-PCR. Compared to peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) from normal adult 87% (82/95) of patient samples exhibited elevated **telomerase** activity hTERT, but not hTR and TP1 expression strongly correlated with the levels of **telomerase** activity ($r=0.47$, $P<0.0001$). The levels of **telomerase** activity were significantly higher at time of relapse or progression than at time of diagnosis ($P=0.003$), and correlated to CD34 expression and chromosomal abnormalities of leukaemic cells ($P=0.01$ and $P=0.001$ respectively). The rate and duration of complete remission (CR) did not correlate with the levels of **telomerase** activity at diagnosis. Among eight patients in first relapse, however, two of three with low levels of **telomerase** activity re-entered CR. whereas none of five patients with high **telomerase** activity achieved a second CR. Taken together, **telomerase** activation/up-regulation in AML is a

disease progression-associated event. Undifferentiated status and **chromosomal aberration** also lead to the up-regulation of **telomerase** activity in AML.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 10 MEDLINE
AN 1998398514 MEDLINE
DN 98398514
TI Involvement of telomeric sequences in **chromosomal aberrations**.
AU Bouffler S D
CS Radiation Effects Department, National Radiological Protection Board, Chilton, Didcot, Oxon, OX11 ORQ, UK.
SO MUTATION RESEARCH, (1998 Aug 3) 404 (1-2) 199-204. Ref: 64
Journal code: NNA. ISSN: 0027-5107.
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199812
AB The genomes of higher eukaryotes are not homogeneous in terms of structure or function. Many examples of chromosomal regions particularly prone to involvement in aberrations have been reported. The molecular structures of some of these regions have now been determined, most notably the folate-sensitive fragile sites and FRA16B-a distamycin A-sensitive fragile site. In addition, a number of cytological studies suggest that telomeric sequences can in some circumstances be involved in **chromosomal aberrations** more frequently than expected. Here, the roles of telomeric DNA sequences, both terminal and interstitial, and **telomerase** in **chromosomal aberration** formation are reviewed. Copyright 1998 Elsevier Science B.V.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 10 MEDLINE
AN 1998354078 MEDLINE
DN 98354078
TI Metastatic retroperitoneal paraganglioma in a 16-year-old girl. Case report, molecular pathological and cytogenetic findings.
AU Blasius S; Brinkschmidt C; Poremba C; Terpe H J; Halm H; Schleef J; Ritter J; Wortler K; Bocker W; Dockhorn-Dworniczak B
CS Dept. of Orthopedics, University of Munster, Germany.
SO PATHOLOGY, RESEARCH AND PRACTICE, (1998) 194 (6) 439-44.
Journal code: PBZ. ISSN: 0344-0338.
CY GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199812
EW 19981201
AB Retroperitoneal paraganglioma is a rare tumor, especially occurring in childhood and adolescence, with a marked tendency to become biologically malignant. It has not been possible to predict the clinical outcome of paraganglioma patients by conventional histology, hence malignancy can only be demonstrated by the occurrence of metastatic lesions. Currently, only limited information on the genetics of this tumor is available. We report on a 16-year-old girl with a large retroperitoneal paraganglioma and an osseous metastasis to the first lumbar vertebra. In addition to morphological and immunohistochemical examinations, a molecular cytogenetic analysis was performed. Comparative genomic hybridization (CGH) revealed imbalanced **chromosomal aberrations** with a loss of chromosome 1p and a gain of 1q, indicating isochromosome 1q. A loss of chromosome 3 as well as low-level gains of chromosomes 4, 5, 6q, 11q and 13q were detected. A PCR-based microsatellite analysis of 1p

confirmed the loss of heterozygosity, including NB1 and NB2 putative tumor-suppressor gene regions. **Telomerase** activity, which is found in the majority of malignant tumors, could not be detected. The case presented here is the first more comprehensive molecular genetic analysis of a sporadic malignant paraganglioma.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 10 MEDLINE
AN 1998311471 MEDLINE
DN 98311471
TI Comparative genomic hybridization and **telomerase** activity analysis identify two biologically different groups of 4s neuroblastomas.
AU Brinkschmidt C; Poremba C; Christiansen H; Simon R; Schafer K L; Terpe H J; Lampert F; Boecker W; Dockhorn-Dworniczak B
CS Gerhard-Domagk-Institute of Pathology, University of Munster, Germany.
SO BRITISH JOURNAL OF CANCER, (1998 Jun) 77 (12) 2223-9.
Journal code: AV4. ISSN: 0007-0920.
CY SCOTLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199809
EW 19980903
AB **Chromosomal aberrations** of 20 stage 4s neuroblastomas were analysed by comparative genomic hybridization (CGH). In a subset of 13/20 tumours, **telomerase** activity was evaluated by the telomeric repeat amplification protocol (TRAP). The CGH data were compared with the CGH results of ten stage 1 and 2 (stage 1/2) and 22 stage 3 and 4 (stage 3/4) neuroblastomas. A total of 17/20 stage 4s neuroblastomas did not progress clinically, whereas tumour progression with lethal outcome occurred in 3/20 cases. The CGH data of clinically non-progressing stage 4s tumours revealed a high rate of whole-chromosome aberrations (73.4%) with an overrepresentation of mainly chromosomes 2, 6, 7, 12, 13, 17, 18 and an underrepresentation of mainly chromosomes 3, 4, 11, 14. MYCN amplification or 1p deletion was observed in only 1/27 or 2/17 clinically non-progressing stage 4s tumours respectively, whereas all three progressive stage 4s neuroblastomas showed MYCN amplification, 1p deletion and, in 2/3 cases, distal 17q gains. Except for one case, **telomerase** activity was not observed in non-progressing stage 4s neuroblastomas. In contrast, 4s tumours with lethal outcome revealed elevated **telomerase** activity levels. Our data suggest that stage 4s neuroblastomas belong to two biologically different groups, one of which displays the genetic features of localized stage 1/2 tumours, whereas the other mimics advanced stage 3/4 neuroblastomas.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 10 MEDLINE
AN 1998306185 MEDLINE
DN 98306185
TI Induction of **telomerase** activity and chromosome aberrations in human tumour cell lines following X-irradiation.
AU Hyeon Joo O; Hande M P; Lansdorp P M; Natarajan A T
CS MGC-Department of Radiation Genetics, Leiden University, Wassenaarseweg 72, 2333 AL Leiden, Netherlands.
SO MUTATION RESEARCH, (1998 Jun 5) 401 (1-2) 121-31.
Journal code: NNA. ISSN: 0027-5107.
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199810
EW 19981002
AB **Telomerase**, a ribonucleoprotein enzyme, has been detected in immortalised cells and in majority of human cancers. Numerical and structural chromosome aberrations are commonly observed in tumour cell

lines. To study the expression of **telomerase** and its influence on the formation of **chromosomal aberrations**, human colon carcinoma cell line (SW480) and human nonpolyposis colorectal carcinoma (HNPCC) cell lines (NA50600, NA59 and NA61) were exposed to 2 or 4 Gy X-rays. Increased **telomerase** activity was observed in all these cell lines at 24 h postirradiation and a 3 to 7 fold increase was seen at 4 Gy dose as detected by Telomere Repeat Amplification Protocol. Chromosomal rearrangements (dicentrics, translocations and breaks/fragments) analysed by Giemsa staining and chromosome painting were increased significantly following X- Quantitative fluorescence in situ hybridisation using a peptide nucleic acid telomeric probe to measure telomere length at irradiation chromosomal level revealed that all cell lines have very short telomeres in the range of 0.29 to 2.1 kb. Following X-irradiation, an increase in the chromosome end-to-end (telomere) associations was observed. The present results demonstrate that presence or upregulation of **telomerase** activity did not prevent the formation of chromosome aberrations and/or telomere associations in tumour cell lines after X-irradiation.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 10 MEDLINE
AN 1998177615 MEDLINE
DN 98177615
TI Genetic changes and **telomerase** activity in human renal cell carcinoma.
AU Rohde V; Sattler H P; Oehlenschlager B; Forster S; Zwergel T; Seitz G; Wullich B
CS Clinic of Urology and Pediatric Urology, University of the Saarland, Homburg/Saar, Germany.
SO CLINICAL CANCER RESEARCH, (1998 Jan) 4 (1) 197-202.
Journal code: C2H. ISSN: 1078-0432.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199806
EW 19980602
AB Using the sensitive telomeric repeat amplification protocol assay, we detected **telomerase** activity in 26 of 35 (74.3%) renal cell carcinomas analyzed. Subdivision of the tumors according to **telomerase** activity did not reveal an obvious association between the presence of **telomerase** activity and histomorphological stage, grade, tumor size, or DNA ploidy. Furthermore, no association was found between **telomerase** activity and a distinct **chromosomal aberration** pattern; namely, loss of genetic material on the short arm of chromosome 3. **Telomerase** activity was also detected in 6 of 35 (17.1%) normal corresponding renal tissue samples, which seems interesting in light of the supposed biological role of **telomerase** expression in carcinogenesis. Interestingly, **telomerase** activity was detected in three of the four (75%) kidneys bearing non-clear cell tumor types, whereas of the 31 kidneys with clear cell carcinomas, **telomerase** activity was found in only 3 (9.7%) normal tissue samples. In addition, the two renal angiomyolipomas and one of the two analyzed transitional cell carcinomas of the renal pelvis were **telomerase** negative.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 10 MEDLINE
AN 1998030519 MEDLINE
DN 98030519
TI Abnormal telomere dynamics of B-lymphoblastoid cell strains from Werner's syndrome patients transformed by Epstein-Barr virus.
AU Tahara H; Tokutake Y; Maeda S; Kataoka H; Watanabe T; Satoh M; Matsumoto T; Sugawara M; Ide T; Goto M; Furuichi Y; Sugimoto M

CS Department of Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hiroshima University School of Medicine, Japan
SO ONCOGENE, (1997 Oct 16) 15 (16) 1911-20.
Journal code: ONC. ISSN: 0950-9232.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199802
EW 19980204
AB The characteristics of B-lymphoblastoid cell strains transformed by Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) from normal individuals and Werner's syndrome (WRN) patients were compared. We continuously passaged cell strains from 28 WRN patients and 20 normal individuals for about 2 years corresponding to over 160 population doubling levels (PDLs). First, the WRN mutation significantly suppressed the immortalization: all the 28 cell strains from WRN patients, as well as 15 out of 20 cell strains from normal individuals, died out before 160 PDLs mostly without developing a significant **telomerase** activity. The remaining five cell strains from normal individuals became moderately/strongly **telomerase** -positive and, three of them were apparently immortalized with an infinitively proliferating activity. Second, the monitoring of the telomere length of both normal and WRN cell strains during the culture period suggests that the WRN gene mutation causes abnormal dynamics of the telomere: (1) a significant proportion of WRN cell strains showed drastic shortening or lengthening of telomere lengths during cell passages compared with normal cell strains, and (2) WRN cell strains terminated their life-span at a wide range of telomere length (between 3.5 and 18.5 Kbp), whereas normal cell strains terminated within a narrow telomere length range (between 5.5 and 9 Kbp). The **chromosomal aberration** characteristic of WRN cells, including translocation was confirmed in our experiment. We discussed the correlation between the chromosomal instability, abnormal telomere dynamics and inability of immortalization of the WRN B-lymphobloastoid cell strains.

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 10 MEDLINE
AN 97436286 MEDLINE
DN 97436286
TI The effect of different TP53 mutations on the chromosomal stability of a human colonic adenoma derived cell line with endogenous wild type TP53 activity, before and after DNA damage.
AU Williams A C; Miller J C; Collard T; Browne S J; Newbold R F; Paraskeva C
CS Department of Pathology and Microbiology, School of Medical Sciences, University of Bristol, Great Britain.
SO GENES, CHROMOSOMES AND CANCER, (1997 Sep) 20 (1) 44-52.
Journal code: AYV. ISSN: 1045-2257.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199712
EW 19971203
AB We examined the effect of loss of wild type TP53 activity on the chromosomal stability of a human colonic adenoma derived cell line (designated AA/C1) by studying transfected variants which express different TP53 mutations. Using gross **chromosomal aberrations** as a measure of instability, we studied metaphase spreads of a vector control cell line (AA/PCMV) and variants expressing the 143(Val-Ala) mutation, which retain endogenous wild type TP53 activity, or the 273(Arg-His) TP53 mutation, which acts as a dominant negative. It was found that the proportion of cells with more than 4% aberrations was significantly greater in the AA/273p53/B cell line (an approximate 5-Fold increase) than in the vector control or the AA/143p53/A

cell line. To investigate whether loss of TP53 dependent checkpoints also predisposed the cells to accumulate persistent **chromosomal aberrations** after DNA damage, cells were exposed to 5 Gy gamma radiation. Regardless of TP53 status, cells with radiation induced chromosomal damage were eliminated through a TP53 independent mechanism, suggesting that loss of TP53 activity did not permit the survival of these cells. In contrast, when exposed to low level gamma radiation (0.2 Gy), decreased wild type TP53 function and/or expression of mutant TP53 protein led to increased radioresistance (both in the non-dominant as well as the dominant mutant expressing cell lines). These findings suggest that loss of TP53 activity and/or acquisition of specific TP53 mutations can increase chromosomal instability and resistance to low level DNA damage in human colonic adenoma cells. This study emphasises the different biological consequences of individual TP53 mutations on the genotype of premalignant colorectal epithelial cells and subsequent implications for

CAPLUS!
chromosome +

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:28:06 ON 09 SEP 1999)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:28:11 ON 09 SEP 1999
L1 6267 S CATECHIN OR EPICATECHIN OR EPIGALLOCATECHIN OR EGCG OR (GREEN
L2 1401 S TELOMERASE
L3 1 S L1 AND L2
L4 8100 S TELOMER?
L5 1 S L1 AND L4
L6 507 S L1 AND (CANCER OR ANTICANCER OR ANTITUMOR OR TUMOR)
L7 16 S L1 AND CHROMOSOME?

=> d l7 bib,kwic 1-16

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1999:7120 CAPLUS
DN 130:206768
TI Protective action of plant polyphenols on radiation-induced chromatid breaks in cultured human cells
AU Parshad, Ram; Sanford, Katherine K.; Price, Floyd M.; Steele, Vernon E.; Tarone, Robert E.; Kelloff, Gary J.; Boone, Charles W.
CS Laboratory of Cellular and Molecular Biology, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD, 20892, USA
SO Anticancer Res. (1998), 18(5A), 3263-3266
CODEN: ANTRD4; ISSN: 0250-7005
PB Anticancer Research
DT Journal
LA English
AB . . . PHA-stimulated blood lymphocytes significantly reduced the frequencies of radiation-induced chromatid breaks. An exception to this general finding was that the **green tea** polyphenol, (-) **epigallocatechin** gallate, had no effect. The protective action of these plant polyphenols seems to result from their known antioxidant properties, particularly. . .
IT Chromatids
Chromosome aberrations
DNA damage
Green tea
Radioprotectants
Tea products
(protective action of plant polyphenols on radiation-induced chromatid breaks in cultured human cells)
IT 989-51-5, (-)**Epigallocatechin** gallate 4670-05-7, Theaflavin
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(protective action of plant polyphenols on radiation-induced chromatid breaks in blood lymphocytes)

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1998:569342 CAPLUS
DN 129:270187
TI Telomerase inhibition, telomere shortening, and senescence of cancer cells by tea **catechins**
AU Naasani, Imad; Seimiya, Hiroyuki; Tsuruo, Takashi
CS Cancer Chemotherapy Center, Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research, Kami-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo, 170-8455, Japan
SO Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. (1998), 249(2), 391-396
CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X
PB Academic Press
DT Journal
LA English
TI Telomerase inhibition, telomere shortening, and senescence of cancer cells by tea **catechins**
AB Animal in vivo studies and human epidemiol. observations indicated potent anticancer effects for tea. Here we demonstrate that **epigallocatechin** gallate (**EGCG**), a major tea **catechin**, strongly and directly inhibits telomerase, an enzyme essential for unlocking the proliferative capacity of cancer cells by maintaining the tips of their **chromosomes**. Telomerase inhibition was elaborated in a cell-free system (cell ext.) as well as in living cells. In addn., the continued. . . human cancer cell lines, U937 monoblastoid leukemia cells and HT29 colon adenocarcinoma cells, in the presence of nontoxic concns. of **EGCG** showed life span limitations accompanied with telomere shortening, chromosomal abnormalities, and expression of the senescence-assocd. .beta.-galactosidase. It is suggested that. . .
ST telomerase inhibition tea **epigallocatechin** telomere aging
IT Cell aging
Tea (beverage)
Telomeres (**chromosome**)
(telomerase inhibition, telomere shortening, and senescence of cancer cells by tea **catechins**)
IT 490-46-0, (-)-**Epicatechin** 970-74-1, (-)-**Epigallocatechin** 989-51-5, **Epigallocatechin** gallate 1257-08-5
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(telomerase inhibition, telomere shortening, and senescence of cancer cells by tea **catechins**)
IT 120178-12-3, Telomerase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(telomerase inhibition, telomere shortening, and senescence of cancer cells by tea **catechins**)

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1998:504024 CAPLUS
DN 129:240914
TI Antigenotoxicity studies in Drosophila melanogaster
AU Graf, Ulrich; Abraham, Suresh K.; Guzman-Rincon, Judith; Wurgler, Friedrich E.
CS Institute Toxicology, Swiss Federal Institute Technology (ETH), University Zurich, Zurich, CH-8603, Switz.
SO Mutat. Res. (1998), 402(1,2), 203-209
CODEN: MUREAV; ISSN: 0027-5107
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB . . . or mutation (deletion, point mutation, specific types of translocation, etc.). The anal. of two different genotypes (one with structurally normal **chromosomes**, one with a multiply inverted balancer **chromosome**) allows for a quant. detn. of the recombinagenic activity of genotoxins. Results of two sep. studies are

presented: (1) instant coffee has antirecombinagenic but not antimutagenic activity in the w[redacted] spot test; and (2) ascorbic a[redacted] and **catechin** are able to prote[redacted] against in vivo nitrosation products of Me urea in combination with sodium nitrite.

IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 120-80-9, **Catechin**, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(antigenotoxicity studies in Drosophila melanogaster)

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1997:341248 CAPLUS
DN 127:16694
TI Natural toxic substances polyphenols, limonene, and allyl isothiocyanate, in several edible crops
AU Yamamoto, Izuru; Takano, Katsumi; Sato, Hiroaki; Kamoi, Ikuzo; Miyamoto, Toru
CS Fac. Agric., Tokyo Univ. Agric., Tokyo, 156, Japan
SO Tokyo Nogyo Daigaku Nogaku Shuho (1997), 41(4), 239-245
CODEN: TNDNAG; ISSN: 0375-9202
PB Tokyo Nogyo Daigaku
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB . . . and 422-834 ppm in carrot and potato, resp. and the skin parts contained double in each case. Among polyphenols various **catechins** represented a larger part. Caffeic acid seems toxicol. insignificant judged from its content, but more toxicol. information is needed for **catechins**. Oranges contain d-limonene which is a known carcinogen. The presence of about 3 ppm of d-limonene in the juices was. . .

IT Cabbage
Carcinogens
Carrot
Chromosome aberrations
Food contamination
Orange juice
Potato (Solanum tuberosum)
Toxicity
(natural toxic substances polyphenols and limonene and allyl isothiocyanate in several edible crops)

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1997:183630 CAPLUS
DN 126:196318
TI In vivo screening test of chemical carcinogens using rat bone marrow cells. Unique strains in Long Evans Rats
AU Maeda, S.; Matsuda, S.; Fujie, K.; Ito, Y.; Horio, M.; Fujimori, T.
CS Second Department of Pathology, Kobe University School of Medicine, Kobe, 650, Japan
SO Proc. ICMR Semin. (1994), (Proceedings: Second Asia-Pacific Symposium on Environmental and Occupational Health, 1993), 323-328
CODEN: PSISEH; ISSN: 0914-4404
PB International Center for Medical Research
DT Journal
LA English
AB . . . into liver cancer and immunodeficiency. In this study, LEA, LEC, Wistar and Sprague Dawley(SD) rats(4 wk old) were compared for **chromosome** abnormalities(CA) in bone marrow induced by direct carcinogens(N-butyl-N-nitrosourea & Me methanesulfonate) and indirect carcinogens(DMBA, aflatoxin B1, & benzene). With the. . . suppression of aflatoxin B1-induced CA was also obsd. in 3 strains by 24 h pretreatment with an ext. from Japan **green tea**(**EGCG**). These results were consistent with the results obsd. by

Northern blot of P 450, and glutathione-S-transferase and liver function which. . .

IT Bone marrow
Carcinogens
Chromosome aberrations
Immunodeficiency
Liver tumors
(in vivo screening test of chem. carcinogens using rat bone marrow cells and Long Evans rat strain)

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1997:40520 CAPLUS
DN 126:85442
TI A Drosophila homolog of the tumor suppressor gene adenomatous polyposis coli down-regulates .beta.-catenin but its zygotic expression is not essential for the regulation of Armadillo
AU Hayashi, Shigemi; Rubinfeld, Bonnee; Souza, Brian; Polakis, Paul; Wieschaus, Eric; Levine, Arnold J.
CS Dep. Mol. Biol., Princeton Univ., Princeton, NJ, 08540, USA
SO Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1997), 94(1), 242-247
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
PB National Academy of Sciences
DT Journal
LA English
ST Drosophila gene APC homolog cDNA sequence; DAPC gene Armadillo protein expression; **catechin** regulation Drosophila gene DAPC protein; zygote Drosophila gene APC homolog; adenomatous polyposis coli gene homolog Drosophila
IT Drosophila melanogaster **chromosomes**
(Drosophila melanogaster 3R; Drosophila homolog of tumor suppressor gene adenomatous polyposis coli down-regulates .beta.-catenin but its zygotic expression is not essential for regulation of Armadillo)

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1994:95008 CAPLUS
DN 120:95008
TI Inhibitory effect of Rooibos tea (Aspalathus linearis) on the induction of **chromosome** aberrations in vivo and in vitro
AU Shimoi, K.; Hokabe, Y.; Sasaki, Y. F.; Yamada, H.; Kator, K.; Kinae, N.
CS Sch. Food Nutr. Sci., Univ. Shizuoka, Shizuoka, 422, Japan
SO ACS Symp. Ser. (1994), 547(Food Phytochemicals for Cancer Prevention II), 105-13
CODEN: ACSMC8; ISSN: 0097-6156
DT Journal
LA English
TI Inhibitory effect of Rooibos tea (Aspalathus linearis) on the induction of **chromosome** aberrations in vivo and in vitro
AB . . . (RT, lyophilizate of Rooibos tea infusion, 100-1000 .mu.g/mL) simultaneously with or subsequent to mitomycin C or benzo[a]pyrene (BP) significantly suppressed **chromosome** aberrations induced in the presence or absence of a metabolic activation system. Furthermore, gastric intubation of RT (0.05-0.1%) to ICR. . .
ST Rooibos tea ext **chromosome** aberration inhibition
IT **Chromosome**
(aberrations of, Rooibos tea ext. prevention of)
IT Aspalathus linearis
(ext., **chromosome** aberration induction inhibition by)
IT 50-07-7, Mitomycin C
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**chromosome** aberrations and micronuclei induction by, Rooibos tea ext. prevention of)
IT 50-32-8, Benzo[a]pyrene, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(**chromosome** aberrations induction by, Rooibos t[redacted] ext. prevention of)

IT 149-91-7, Gallic [redacted]id, biological studies 490-46-0, (-)-**Epicatechin** 970-74-1, (-)-**Epigallocatechin** 989-51-5, (-)-**Epigallocatechin** gallate 1257-08-5, (-)-**Epicatechin** gallate
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of Rooibos tea, **chromosome** aberration induction inhibition in relation to)

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1993:32540 CAPLUS
DN 118:32540
TI Anticlastogenic effect of flavonoids against mutagen-induced micronuclei in mice
AU Heo, M. Y.; Yu, K. S.; Kim, K. H.; Kim, H. P.; Au, W. W.
CS Coll. Pharm., Kangweon Natl. Univ., Chuncheon, 200-701, S. Korea
SO Mutat. Res. (1992), 284(2), 243-9
CODEN: MUREAV; ISSN: 0027-5107
DT Journal
LA English
AB . . . in the flavonoid mols. may be essential to produce anticlastogenic effects against benzo[a]pyrene. Galangin, one of the active compds., and (-)-**epicatechin**, a weak one, were administered to mice in order to compare their anticlastogenic effect against 3 different kinds of carcinogens: Et methanesulfonate, 7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene, and adriamycin. Galangin showed a stronger anticlastogenic effect than (-)-**epicatechin** against Et methanesulfonate and 7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene. However, there was no significant effect against adriamycin-induced micronuclei by both compds. This study indicates. . .
IT **Chromosome**
(mutagens toxicity to, flavonoids inhibition of)
IT 117-39-5, Quercetin 154-23-4, **Catechin** 480-16-0, Morin 480-40-0, Chrysin 480-41-1, Naringenin 487-26-3, Flavanone 490-46-0, **Epicatechin** 491-80-5, Biochanin A 520-18-3, Kaempferol 520-36-5, Apigenin 525-82-6, Flavone 529-44-2, Myricetin 548-83-4, Galangin 577-85-5, Flavonol
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(anticlastogenic activity of, structure in relation to)

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1992:123110 CAPLUS
DN 116:123110
TI Chromosomal aberrations and sister chromatid exchanges in cultured human lymphocytes IV. Concluding remarks
AU Jain, Ajay K.; Sethi, N.
CS Div. Toxicol., Cent. Drug Res. Inst., Lucknow, 226 001, India
SO Cytologia (1991), 56(4), 549-54
CODEN: CYTOAN; ISSN: 0011-4545
DT Journal
LA English
AB . . . role in carcinogenesis. This led the authors to investigate chromosomal aberrations (CA) and SCE's inducing potentiality of black tea (BT), **green tea** (GT), **epigallocatechin** gallate (**EGCG**), and ascorbic acid (AA). On the basis of the quant. ratio of **EGCG** in BT and GT, it seems that the SCE enhancing effect of BT and GT after treatment A is not entirely due to the presence of **EGCG**. They may contain other factor(s) which diminish the DNA damaging potentiality of **EGCG**. BT and GT seem to contain different active factor(s) which may have different modes of action, because treatment B of GT decreased the SCE frequency like

EGCG, while treatment B of BT significantly enhanced the SCE's and aberrant metaphases. An effort was made to learn the correlation. . . . chromatid gap) and mean SCE/cell and a neg. r value between them (after deleting chromatid gap) after treatment A of **EGCG**, it is suggested that chromatid gap should not be excluded in scoring chromosomal aberrations.

ST **chromosome** aberration sister chromatid exchange lymphocyte; genotoxicity lymphocyte

IT **Chromosome**
(aberrations of, in human lymphocytes, sister chromatid exchanges in relation to)

IT Lymphocyte
(**chromosome** aberrations and sister chromatid exchanges in, of human)

IT Toxicity
(genotoxicity, **chromosome** aberrations and sister chromatid exchanges in human lymphocytes in relation to)

IT Recombination, genetic
(sister chromatid exchange, in human lymphocytes, **chromosome** aberrations in relation to)

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1992:123108 CAPLUS
DN 116:123108
TI Chromosomal aberrations and sister chromatid exchanges in cultured human lymphocytes II. Induced by **epigallocatechin** gallate
AU Jain, Ajay K.; Sethi, N.
CS Div. Toxicol., Cent. Drug Res. Inst., Lucknow, 226 001, India
SO Cytologia (1991), 56(4), 539-42
CODEN: CYTOAN; ISSN: 0011-4545
DT Journal
LA English
TI Chromosomal aberrations and sister chromatid exchanges in cultured human lymphocytes II. Induced by **epigallocatechin** gallate
AB **Epigallocatechin** gallate (**EGCG**) is a kind of **catechin** naturally present in black and **green tea**. This study was undertaken to evaluate its cytogenetic effects in a cultured human lymphocyte system. The concns. used were 0.01,. . . . the sister chromatid exchange (SCE) frequency in a dose dependent manner, while treatment B decreased the SCE's. This suggested that **EGCG** certainly has some interaction with DNA. Brief treatment may induce DNA repair, while longer treatment may have lethal effects.

ST **epigallocatechin** gallate **chromosome** aberration lymphocyte; sister chromatid exchange lymphocyte **epigallocatechin** gallate; genotoxicity lymphocyte **epigallocatechin** gallate

IT **Chromosome**
(aberrations of, **epigallocatechin** gallate induction of, in human lymphocytes)

IT Lymphocyte
(**epigallocatechin** gallate genotoxicity to, of human)

IT Recombination, genetic
(sister chromatid exchange, **epigallocatechin** gallate induction of, in human lymphocytes)

IT 989-51-5, **Epigallocatechin** gallate
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(genotoxicity of, to human lymphocytes)

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1991:141760 CAPLUS
DN 114:141760
TI Tea tannin components modify the induction of sister-chromatid exchanges and **chromosome** aberrations in mutagen-treated cultured mammalian

cells and mice
AU Imanishi, Hisako; [redacted]asaki, Yu F.; Ohta, Toshihiro; [redacted]tanabe, Mie; Kato, Tomoko; Shirasu, [redacted]suhiko
CS Inst. Environ. Toxicol., Kodaira, 187, Japan
SO Mutat. Res. (1991), 259(1), 79-87
CODEN: MUREAV; ISSN: 0027-5107
DT Journal
LA English
TI Tea tannin components modify the induction of sister-chromatid exchanges and **chromosome** aberrations in mutagen-treated cultured mammalian cells and mice
AB The effects of tannin components from green and black tea on mutagen-induced SCEs and **chromosome** aberrations were studied. These tannin components did not affect spontaneous SCEs and **chromosome** aberrations in cultured Chinese hamster cells. The frequency of SCEs and **chromosome** aberrations induced by mitomycin C (MMC) or UV was enhanced by the posttreatment with tea tannin components. When cells were. . . in the presence of metabolic enzymes of rat liver (S9 mix), the modifying effects on the induction of SCEs and **chromosome** aberrations by mutagens were complicated. MMC- and UV-induced SCEs and **chromosome** aberrations were suppressed by the posttreatment with tea tannin components at low concns. (.ltoreq.6.7 .mu.g/mL) with S9 mix. At a. . .
ST tannin tea **chromosome** aberration mutagen
IT **Chromosome**
(aberrations, from tannins of black and **green tea**)
IT Theotannins
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**chromosome** aberrations and genetic recombination response to)
IT Recombination, genetic
(tannins of black and **green teas** effect on)
IT Tea products
(leaves, black, tannins of, **chromosome** aberrations and genetic recombination response to)
IT Tea products
(leaves, green, tannins of, **chromosome** aberrations and genetic recombination response to)
IT Recombination, genetic
(sister chromatid exchange, tannins of black and **green teas** effect on)
IT 490-46-0, (-)-**Epicatechin** 970-74-1, (-)-**Epigallocatechin** 989-51-5, (-)-**Epigallocatechin** gallate 1257-08-5 4670-05-7, Theaflavin 28543-07-9, Theaflavin monogallate B 30462-34-1, Theaflavin monogallate A 33377-72-9, Theaflavin digallate
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**chromosome** aberrations and genetic recombination response to, tea in relation to)

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1991:96597 CAPLUS
DN 114:96597
TI Induction of sister-chromatid exchanges (SCE), polyploidy, and micronuclei by plant flavonoids in human lymphocyte cultures. A comparative study of 19 flavonoids
AU Popp, Richard; Schimmer, Oskar
CS Inst. Bot. Pharm. Biol., Univ. Erlangen-Nuernberg, Erlangen, D-8520, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO Mutat. Res. (1991), 246(1), 205-13
CODEN: MUREAV; ISSN: 0027-5107
DT Journal
LA English

IT **Chromosome**
(polyploidy, from flavonoids, in human lymphocyte)
IT 117-39-5 153-18-4, Rutin 154-23-4, (+)-**Catechin** 482-36-0, Hyperoside 490-46-0, (-)-**Epicatechin** 491-70-3, Luteolin 520-18-3, Kaempferol 520-36-5, Apigenin 528-58-5, Cyanidinchloride 3681-93-4, Vitexin 5373-11-5 12798-57-1, Procyanidin B5 20229-56-5, Spiraeoside 20315-25-7, Procyanidin B1 23567-23-9, Procyanidin B3 28608-75-5, Orientin 29106-49-8, Procyanidin B2 35356-34-4, Procyanidin D 37064-30-5, Procyanidin C1
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(micronuclei and polyploidy and sister chromatid exchange from, in human lymphocyte)

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1990:544991 CAPLUS
DN 113:144991
TI The effect of retinoids, carotenoids and phenolics on chromosomal instability of bovine papillomavirus DNA-carrying cells
AU Stich, Hans F.; Tsang, Siu Sing; Palcic, Branko
CS Cancer Imag. Sect., British Columbia Cancer Cent., Vancouver, BC, V5Z 1L3, Can.
SO Mutat. Res. (1990), 241(4), 387-93
CODEN: MUREAV; ISSN: 0027-5107
DT Journal
LA English
AB . . . and phys. mutagenic and clastogenic agents. This study focused on the capacity of antioxidants to reduce an intrinsic and persistent **chromosome** instability. As a model system, strains of C127 cells, which were transformed by bovine papillomavirus (BPV) DNA and which carry. . . anal. A 3-day exposure to retinoic acid, retinol, .beta.-carotene, canthaxanthin, ascorbic acid and ellagic acid greatly reduced the degree of **chromosome** instability, whereas **catechin**, eugenol and pyrogallol showed a smaller inhibitory effect, and curcumin had no detectable effect on the frequency of mitotic irregularities. After withdrawal of retinoic acid treatment, the high levels of **chromosome** instability reappeared. The possibility that the protective effect of the retinoids and carotenoids examd. in the model system points to their beneficial administration to human cells with an intrinsic or acquired **chromosome** instability is discussed.
ST retinoid carotenoid phenolic **chromosome** mutation papillomavirus
IT Mutation
(inhibition of, by retinoids and carotinoids and phenolics, **chromosome** stability in relation to)
IT **Chromosome**
(instability of, retinoids and carotinoids and phenolics effect on, in bovine papillomavirus DNA-carrying cells)
IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 68-26-8, Retinol 87-66-1, Pyrogallol 97-53-0, Eugenol 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies 154-23-4, **Catechin** 302-79-4, Retinoic acid 331-39-5, Caffeic acid 458-37-7, Curcumin 476-66-4, Ellagic acid 514-78-3, Canthaxanthin 7235-40-7, .beta.-Carotene
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(genotoxicity inhibition by, chromosomal instability decrease in bovine papillomavirus DNA-carrying cells in)

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1989:548582 CAPLUS
DN 111:148582
TI Desmutagenic effect of oolong tea
AU Kojima, Hajime; Miwa, Nobuo; Mori, Michiko; Osaki, Masahiro; Konishi, Hiroaki
CS Biochem. Res. Inst., Nippon Menard Cosmet. Co., Ltd., Ogaki, 503, Japan
SO Shokuhin Eiseigaku Zasshi (1989), 30(3), 233-9

CODEN: SKEZAP; ISSN: 0015-6426
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB The antimutagenic effect of oolong teas and some **green teas** was tested by modified Ames assay using Salmonella typhimurium TA 98 and TA 100, and by a **chromosome** aberration test using Chinese hamster lung (CHL) cells. Three kinds of oolong teas and 2 kinds of **green teas** showed an antimutagenic effect against the mutagenicity of benzo[a]pyrene. Taiwanese oolong tea also showed an antimutagenic effect on mutagenicity induced. . .
IT **Chromosome**
(aberrations of, in lung cells, induced, oolong tea inhibition of)
IT Lung, toxic chemical and physical damage
(**chromosome** aberrations induced in, oolong tea inhibition of)

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1989:149625 CAPLUS
DN 110:149625
TI **Chromosome** aberrations induced by aflatoxin B1 in rat bone marrow cells in vivo and their suppression by **green tea**
AU Ito, Yoshiaki; Ohnishi, Sumie; Fujie, Kimiko
CS Public Health Res. Inst., Kobe, 650, Japan
SO Mutat. Res. (1989), 222(3), 253-61
CODEN: MUREAV; ISSN: 0027-5107
DT Journal
LA English
TI **Chromosome** aberrations induced by aflatoxin B1 in rat bone marrow cells in vivo and their suppression by **green tea**
AB Aflatoxin B1 (AFB1)-induced **chromosome** aberrations (CA) in rat bone marrow cells consisted mainly of gaps and breaks. Cells with exchanges and multiple CA were. . . after the AFB1 injection. They were dependent on the administered dose of AFB1. Rats given the hot water ext. from **green tea** (GTE) 24 h before they were injected with AFB1 displayed considerably suppressed AFB1-induced CA in their bone marrow cells. Rats. . . injection. The administration of ascorbic acid or tannic acid did not significantly suppress AFB1-induced CA. The tannin mixt. extd. from **green tea** (GTTM) showed a similar tendency to GTE, i.e., the administration of GTTM 24 h before the AFB1 injection potently suppressed. . .
ST aflatoxin B1 **chromosome green tea**
IT **Chromosome**
(aberration of, in bone marrow, from aflatoxin B1, **green tea** effect on)
IT Bone marrow, toxic chemical and physical damage
(aflatoxin B1-induced **chromosome** aberrations in, **green tea** effect on)
IT Coffee (Coffea)
(exts. of, aflatoxin B1-induced **chromosome** aberrations in bone marrow response to)
IT Tannins
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of **green tea**, aflatoxin B1-induced **chromosome** aberrations in bone marrow response to)
IT Tea products
(beverages, black, aflatoxin B1-induced **chromosome** aberrations in bone marrow response to)
IT Tea products
(beverages, green, aflatoxin B1-induced **chromosome** aberrations in bone marrow response to)
IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 58-08-2, Caffeine, biological studies 476-66-4, Ellagic acid
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(aflatoxin B1-induced **chromosome** aberrations in bone marrow

response to)

IT 1162-65-8, Aflatoxin B1
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**chromosome** aberration from, in bone marrow, **green tea** effect on)

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1987:212796 CAPLUS
DN 106:212796
TI A preliminary study on the antimutagenicity of **green tea** antioxidants
AU Cheng, Shujun; Ho, Chitang; Lou, Huanzao; Bao, Yongde; Jiang, Yuanzhou; Li, Mingxin; Gao, Yanning; Zhu, Gefeng; Bai, Jinfeng; et al.
CS Cancer Inst., Chin. Acad. Med. Sci., Beijing, Peop. Rep. China
SO Shiyan Shengwu Xuebao (1986), 19(4), 427-31
CODEN: SYSWAE; ISSN: 0371-4853
DT Journal
LA Chinese
TI A preliminary study on the antimutagenicity of **green tea** antioxidants
AB The aq. ext. of **green tea**, and the antioxidants isolated from **green tea** leaves markedly inhibited the back-mutation induced by aflatoxin B1 (AFB1) [1162-65-8] in Salmonella typhimurium. The tea antioxidants inhibited gene forward. . . in V79 cells treated with AFB1 and benzo[a]pyrene (BaP) [50-32-8], and also decreased the frequency of sister chromatid exchanges and **chromosome** aberrations in V79 cells treated with AFB1. Indicated that the tea antioxidants probably inhibit the carcinogenicity of AFB1 and BaP.. . .
IT Antioxidants
(of **green tea**, aflatoxin B1 and benzopyrene mutagenicity inhibition by)
IT 50-32-8, biological studies 1162-65-8, Aflatoxin B1
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(mutagenicity of, in Salmonella typhimurium, **green tea** antioxidants inhibition of)

pab/dt


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     (FILE 'USPATFULL, EUROPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:39:50 ON 09 SEP 1999)
L10          140 FILE USPATFULL
L11           39 FILE EUROPATFULL
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L12          179 S (CATECHIN OR EPICATECHIN OR EPIGALLOCATECHIN OR EGCG OR (GREE
L13         2278 FILE USPATFULL
L14          252 FILE EUROPATFULL
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L15         2530 S TELOMER?
L16            0 FILE USPATFULL
L17            0 FILE EUROPATFULL
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L18            0 S L15 AND L12
L19           31 FILE USPATFULL
L20            7 FILE EUROPATFULL
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L21           38 S L12 AND (CANCER OR ANTICANCER OR ANTITUMOR OR TUMOR OR ANTIMU

=> d bib, abs, clm(1) 1-38


L21  ANSWER 1 OF 38  USPATFULL
AN      1999:106123  USPATFULL
TI      Acetylsalicylic acid and micronutrient supplementation for nutritional
        losses and coronary heart disease
IN      Riley, Patricia A., Sunrise, FL, United States
        Christakis, George, Sunrise, FL, United States
PA      Medical Doctor's Research Institute, Inc., Sunrise, FL, United States
        (U.S. corporation)
PI      US 5948443  19990907
AI      US 1997-804494  19970221 (8)
DT      Utility
EXNAM   Primary Examiner: Moezie, Minna
LREP    Holland & Knight LLP
CLMN    Number of Claims: 1
ECL     Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN    No Drawings
LN.CNT 1608
AB      The present invention pertains generally to the field of Public Health,
        including the prevention and treatment of coronary heart disease which
        is currently the first cause of death in the American population. More
        specifically, the present invention concerns a total modular system of
        multivitamin and mineral supplementation composed of 7 distinct modules
        for improving public health by insuring adequate intake of
        micronutrients needed for disease prevention and protection against
        nutritional losses and deficiencies due to, for example, lifestyle
        factors and common inadequate dietary patterns. A module, as used herein
        throughout, is defined as a separate and distinct combination of
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vitamin-mineral and other health promoting compounds which are directed to specific target populations. The formulations of the present invention which, when combined in one capsule or tablet or as separate modules, exert a joint and enhancing effect on the major pathogenetic factors involved in the atherosclerotic process. Moreover, certain modular formulations of the present invention incorporate both antioxidants and acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) as a single preventive modality. Such a combination of antioxidants and aspirin is believed to act to prevent oxidation of low density lipoproteins within coronary arterial walls and to cause platelet deagluttination thereby inhibiting thrombus formation. The benefit of preventing these two major processes is believed to reduce the risk of coronary heart disease.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A method of providing micronutrient and acetylsalicylic acid supplementation needed for both the treatment of nutritional losses and deficiencies and the reduction of the risk of coronary heart disease said method comprising: administering concomitantly to a human on a daily basis an effective amount of multivitamins and minerals and an effective amount of acetylsalicylic acid, wherein the effective amount of multivitamins and minerals comprises:

Vitamin B-1	about 0.7 to about 15 mg
Vitamin B2	about 0.7 to about 15 mg
Vitamin B6	about 2.0 to about 100 mg
Niacin	about 6.0 to about 100 mg
Folate	about 50.0 to about 800 mcg
Pantothenic Acid	about 4.0 to about 50 mg
Vitamin B12	about 0.5 to about 40 mcg
Biotin	about 5.0 to about 300 mcg
Calcium	about 100.0 to about 1,500 mg
Magnesium	about 25.0 to about 500 mg
Iron	about 1.0 to about 20 mg
Zinc	about 5.0 to about 30 mg
Manganese	about 1.0 to about 10 mg
Selenium	about 10.0 to about 200 mcg
Chromium	about 10.0 to about 300 mcg
Copper	about 0.0 to about 4 mg
Coenzyme Q-10	about 5.0 to about 300 mg
Vitamin A	about 200.0 to about 15,000 IU
Beta Carotene	about 500.0 to about 15,000 IU
Alpha Carotene	about 50.0 to about 2,000 mcg
Lycopene	about 50.0 to about 10,000 mcg
Lutein	about 50.0 to about 5,000 mcg
Zeaxanthin	about 5.0 to about 500 mcg
Vitamin C	about 20.0 to about 1,000 mg
Vitamin D	about 0.0 to about 400 IU
Vitamin E	about 5.0 to about 2,000 mg
Grape Seed Extract	about 0.0 to about 300 mg
Green Tea Extract	about 0.0 to about 500 mg
Crataegus Oxyacantha Extract	about 0.0 to about 500 mg
L-carnitine	about 0.0 to about 700 mg
Alpha Lipoic Acid	about 0.0 to about 750 mg
Taurine	about 15.0 to about 1,000 mg
Quercitin	about 0.0 to about 500 mg, and
Garlic	about 0.0 to about 500 mg.

L21 ANSWER 2 OF 38 US[redacted]TFULL
AN 1999:84997 USPATFULL
TI Process for extracting catechin polyphenols from potentillas, extract obtained and its use
IN Nkiliza, Jean, Port Sainte Foy, France
PA Berkem, Gardonne, France (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5928646 19990727
AI US 1997-829958 19970401 (8)
PRAI FR 1996-6649 19960530
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Dees, Jose' G.; Assistant Examiner: Shelborne, Kathryne E.
LREP Staas & Halsey LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 13
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 295
AB A process for extracting essentially oligomeric catechin polyphenols from a potentilla plant, including the steps: treating at least part of the plant with a polar organic solvent to form a first extract, evaporating the first extract to dryness at a temperature of not more than 60.degree. C. to form an evaporation residue, adding water to the evaporation residue to form an aqueous solution, exhaustively extracting the solution with a water-immiscible solvent capable of dissolving oligomeric catechin polyphenols to form an organic solution, evaporating the organic solution to dryness at a temperature of not more than 60.degree. C. to form a second extract of essentially oligomeric catechin polyphenols. The second extract can be used as a compound having a free radical-scavenging action and/or action against UV rays.

CLM What is claimed is:
1. Process for extracting oligomeric **catechin** polyphenols from a potentillas plant, comprising the following steps: a) treating at least part of the plant with a polar organic solvent to form a first extract, b) evaporating the first extract to dryness at a temperature of not more than 60.degree. C. to form a residue, c) adding water to the residue to form an aqueous solution, (d) exhaustively extracting the aqueous solution with a water-immiscible solvent which dissolves oligomeric **catechin** polyphenols to form an organic solution, and (e) evaporating the organic solution to dryness at a temperature of not more than 60.degree. C. to form a water soluble second extract of the oligomeric **catechin** polyphenols.

L21 ANSWER 3 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 1999:78761 USPATFULL
TI Method of inhibiting nitric oxide synthase
IN Chan, Marion Man-Ying, 58 Mitchell Ave., Piscataway, NJ, United States 08854
PI US 5922756 19990713
AI US 1998-24005 19980214 (9)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Criares, Theodore J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 688
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention is directed to a pharmacologically acceptable composition for inhibiting nitric oxide synthase in a mammal, which include catechin derivatives and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The invention

also concerns a method of inhibiting nitric oxide synthase, and treating various conditions where there is an advantage in inhibiting nitric oxide biosynthesis. The method includes the step of administering to a mammal a catechin derivative, such as epigallocatechin-3-gallate or a related polyphenol, in pure form or in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The novel inhibitors inhibit nitric oxide synthase at the level of gene expression and enzyme activity.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
CLM What is claimed is:
1. A method of treating a nitric oxide-mediated inflammatory disorder comprising administering to a host in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound selected from the group consisting of **epigallocatechin**-3-gallate and **epicatechin**-3-gallate.

L21 ANSWER 4 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 1999:75340 USPATFULL
TI Antioxidant-containing effervescent composition
IN Takaichi, Akihisa, Naruto, Japan
Okamoto, Toshihiko, Tokushima, Japan
Matsumoto, Toshiaki, Tokushima, Japan
PA Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5919483 19990706
WO 9602609 19960201
AI US 1996-617841 19960313 (8)
WO 1995-JP1380 19950712
19960313 PCT 371 date
19960313 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI JP 1994-163787 19940715
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Bawa, Raj
LREP Sughrue, Mion, Zinn, Macpeak & Seas, PLLC
CLMN Number of Claims: 6
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 445
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention provides an antioxidant-containing effervescent composition comprising, as essential components, 0.05 to 15% by weight of an antioxidant-containing powder, 10 to 35% by weight of sodium hydrogencarbonate and/or sodium carbonate, 10 to 70% by weight of a neutralizing agent and 30 to 55% by weight of an excipient. The antioxidant-containing effervescent composition of the invention stably contains an antioxidant and is excellent in solubility.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
CLM What is claimed is:
1. An antioxidant-containing dry effervescent composition consisting essentially of: 0.05 to 15% by weight of an antioxidant-containing powder containing 0.2 to 20% by weight, based on the antioxidant-containing powder, of at least one antioxidant selected from the group consisting of carotin and **catechin**, 10 to 35% by weight of sodium hydrogencarbonate and/or sodium carbonate, 10 to 70% by weight of at least one pH neutralizing agent selected from the group consisting of L-tartaric acid, citric acid, lactic acid, dl-malic acid, fumaric acid and L-ascorbic acid, and 30 to 55% by weight of an excipient.

L21 ANSWER 5 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 1999:65066 USPATFULL
TI Herbal extract composition containing gynostemma pentaphyllum, crataegus

pinnatifida and camellia sinensis
IN D'Jang, Arthur H[redacted] K., Collins, NY, United States
PA Sante Internati[redacted]l Inc., Jamestown, NY, United S[redacted]tes (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5910308 19990608
AI US 1997-905128 19970801 (8)
PRAI US 1997-42540 19970319 (60)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Wityshyn, Michael G.; Assistant Examiner: Kerr, Janet M.
LREP Hodgson, Russ, Andrews, Woods & Goodyear, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 693
AB Provided is an herbal extract-based composition comprising an extract of Gynostemma pentaphyllum, an extract of Crataegus pinnatifida (hawthorn leaves or berries), and an extract of Camellia sinensis (green tea). Also provided is a process for preparing a herbal extract-based composition which comprises separately extracting each of hawthorn berries, green tea leaves, and Gynostemma pentaphyllum leaves; drying extraction eluates obtained from the extracting of each of hawthorn berries, green tea leaves, and Gynostemma pentaphyllum leaves to obtain organic residues in forming a hawthorn berry extract powder, green tea extract powder, and a Gynostemma pentaphyllum extract powder; and combining the green tea extract powder, the Gynostemma pentaphyllum extract powder, and the hawthorn berry extract powder in desired proportions to form the herbal extract-based composition which has health promoting effects including potent inhibition of free radicals.

CLM What is claimed is:
1. An herbal based composition comprising, as components, about 10 to 30 percent by weight of a mixture of an aqueous extract and an alcohol extract of Gynostemma pentaphyllum, about 40 to about 75 percent by weight of a mixture of an aqueous extract and an alcohol extract of Crataegus pinnatifida (hawthorn berries), and about 10 to about 30 percent by weight of a mixture of an aqueous extract and an alcohol extract of Camellia sinensis (**green tea**).

L21 ANSWER 6 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 1999:58914 USPATFULL
TI Green nutritional powder composition
IN Gaynor, Mitchell L., New York, NY, United States
Hickey, Gerard P., Manhasset, NY, United States
PA Oncologics, Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5904924 19990518
AI US 1997-964241 19971104 (8)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lankford, Jr., Leon D.; Assistant Examiner: Tate, Christopher R.
LREP Schweitzer Cornman & Bondell LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 1
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 298
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The new nutritional powder composition of the invention is a blend of natural food and herbal products which is compounded in dry form into a green nutritional powder mixture which is readily soluble in a fluid for ingestion by humans. When digested, the mixture provides users with an energy boost and associated feelings of well being when the mixture is taken as part of a regular regimen to supplement normal nutritional

intakes and to supplement any therapeutic processes to which the users may be subject.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A green nutritional powder composition comprising phytonutrients, potency herbs, phytochemicals, alpha amino acids, green algae, blue algae, green grass juice powders, and B-complex vitamins, including, by weight, the following: _____

PHYTONUTRIENTS		
High Pectin Apple Fiber	1350	mg.
Soy Lecithin	4250	mg.
Brown Rice Germ	700	mg.
Royal Jelly	0111	mg.
Bee Propolis	2400	mg.
Acerola Berry Juice Powder	230	mg.
Grape Skin	300	mg.
Carrot Juice	500	mg.
Flaxseed Meal	4000	mg.
Bee Pollen	1000	mg.
Red Clover	60	mg.
Burdock Root	60	mg.
Dandelion	60	mg.
Parsley	60	mg.
Rose Hips	60	mg.
Ginger	160	mg.
Siberian Ginseng	60	mg.
Rosemary	60	mg.
Curcumin	60	mg.
Grapefruit Seed Extract	25	mg.
Spinach	100	mg.
Broccoli	100	mg.
GUARANTEED POTENCY		
HERBS and PHYTOCHEMICALS		
Grape Seed Extract g.p. (standardized to 95% polyphenols)	40	mg.
Japanese **Green Tea** g.p. (standardized to 7.5% **catechins** predominantly as (-) **epigallocatechin** gallate [**EGCG**])	40	mg.
Soy Isoflavones g.p. supplying 12-14 mg. of genistein, genistin, daidzin, daidzein, glycitin and glycitein	750	mg.
Bilberry (European) g.p. (standardized to 25% anthocyanocides)	20	mg.
Ginkgo Biloba g.p. (standardized to 24% gingkoflavoglycosides and 6% terpenes)	60	mg.
Lycopene g.p.	10	mg.
Garlic (odorless) Puregar (1,500 p.p.m. allicin yield)	250	mg.
Milk Thistle g.p.	120	mg.
ALPHA AMINO ACIDS		
L-Carnitine	250	mg.
L-Glutamine	250	mg.
L-Arginine	250	mg.
ALGAE (blue and green)		
Spirulina	1300	mg.
Blue Green Algae (Klamath Lake)	1500	mg.
CGC Chlorella Broken Cell	350	mg.
Digitata Kelp	40	mg.
Irish Moss	40	mg.

GREEN GRASS JUICE POWDERS		
Barley Grass	1350	mg.
Oat Grass	1350	mg.
Wheat Grass	1350	mg.
Alfalfa Grass	1350	mg.
OTHER NUTRIENTS		
N-Acetyl-L-Cysteine	600	mg.
Alpha-Lipoic Acid	100	mg.
B COMPLEX VITAMINS		
Thiamine HCl (Vitamin B-1)	50	mg.
Riboflavin (Vitamin B-2)	50	mg.
Pyridoxine HCl (Vitamin B-6)	50	mg.
Niacinamide	100	mg.
Pantothenic Acid	250	mg.
Vitamin B-12	250	mcg.
PABA (Para-Aminobenzoic Acid)	50	mg.
Biotin	100	mcg.
Folic Acid	400	mcg.
Choline Bitratrate	100	mg.
Inositol	100	mg.

L21 ANSWER 7 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 1998:122060 USPATFULL
TI Non-chemical sunscreen composition
IN Manirazman, Abul M., Port Jefferson, NY, United States
PA E-L Management Corp., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5817299 19981006
AI US 1996-742300 19961101 (8)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Dodson, Shelly A.
LREP Lowney, Esq., Karen A.
CLMN Number of Claims: 29
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 421
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to nonchemical sunscreen composition comprising as its active components, in synergistically effective amounts, a plant extract containing at least about 50% by weight of proanthocyanidins, .gamma.-oryzanol, ferulic acid and/or an ester thereof, titanium dioxide and optionally, Scutellaria extract.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
CLM What is claimed is:
1. A sunscreen composition comprising as its active components (a)-(d), in synergistically effective amounts: (a) a plant extract containing at least about 50% by weight of proanthocyanidins, (b) .gamma.-oryzanol, (c) ferulic acid and/or an ester thereof, (d) titanium dioxide; and optionally, (e)Scutellaria extract.

L21 ANSWER 8 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 1998:108398 USPATFULL
TI Method of increasing the effectiveness of anti-metabolites
IN Cheng, Shu Jun, Beijing, Japan
Wang, De Chang, Beijing, Japan
Zhen, Yong Su, Beijing, Japan

Nishino, Hoyoku, Hirakata, Japan
Hara, Yukihiko, Fujieda, Japan
PA Cancer Institut[redacted]Hospital), Chinese Academy of M[redacted]ical Sciences, Beijing, China (non-U.S. corporation)
Institute of Medicinal Biotechnology, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing, China (non-U.S. corporation)
Mitsui Norin Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5804567 19980908
AI US 1997-919716 19970827 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-770553, filed on 23 Dec 1996, now abandoned
PRAI JP 1996-206361 19960718
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Huff, Sheela
LREP Frishauf, Holtz, Goodman, Langer & Chick, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 298
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for treating **cancer** in a patient by administering to a patient annti-**cancer** effective amount of an anti-metabolite selected from the group consisting of 1-.beta.-arabinofuranosylcytosine and 4-amino-4-deoxy-10-methylfolic acid and an anti-oxidant effective amount of a tea polyphenol compound selected from the group consisting of a tea catechin, a theaflavin and a combination of a tea catechin and a theaflavin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
CLM What is claimed is:
1. In a method for treating **cancer** in a patient which comprises administering an effective anti-**cancer** amount of an anti-metabolite to a patient, the improvement which comprises administering an effective amount of a tea polyphenol compound with the anti-metabolite, the anti-metabolite being selected from the group consisting of 1-.beta.-arabinofuranosylcytosine and 4-amino-4-deoxy-10-methylfolic acid, and the tea polyphenol compound being selected from the group consisting of a tea **catechin**, a theaflavin and a combination of a tea **catechin** and a theaflavin.

L21 ANSWER 9 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 1998:108008 USPATFULL
TI Pharmaceutical compositions and methods for protecting and treating sun damaged skin
IN Murad, Howard, 4316 Marina City Dr., Marina del Rey, CA, United States 90292
PI US 5804168 19980908
AI US 1997-790190 19970129 (8)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Dodson, Shelley A.
LREP Pennie & Edmonds LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 21
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1074
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition for the protection and prevention of skin damage to a patient resulting from exposure to sunlight having at least one antioxidant component in an amount sufficient to inhibit the formation of free radicals; at least one anti-inflammatory component in an amount sufficient to substantially inhibit the inflammation associated with exposure to sunlight; and at

least one immunity boosting component to enhance the patient's immune response. In a preferred form, the composition also includes a cysteine component, a magnesium component, a manganese component, a copper component, a selenium component, and a carotenoid component. In a more preferred form the invention also includes wild yam root, wild yam extract, yellow dock, bupleurum, poria cocos, gentian root, myrrh gum, hawthorn berry extract, and rosemary extract. The invention also relates to a method for protecting skin from damage caused by exposure to sunlight by administering the pharmaceutical composition in an amount therapeutically effective in increasing the sun protection factor of the skin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
CLM What is claimed is:
1. A pharmaceutical composition for the protection from or treatment of skin damage resulting from exposure to skin damaging light in a patient comprising: at least one primary antioxidant component in an amount sufficient to reduce free radicals in the patient's body; at least one anti-inflammatory component in an amount sufficient to reduce inflammation of the patient's skin; and at least one immunity boosting component in an amount sufficient to stimulate the patient's immune system response to protect skin or facilitate repair of damaged skin.

L21 ANSWER 10 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 1998:98934 USPATFULL
TI Composition for treating Condyloma acuminata
IN Cheng, Shu Jun, Beijing, China
Wang, De Chang, Beijing, China
Hara, Yukihiko, Fujieda, Japan
PA Cancer Institute (Hospital), Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing, China (non-U.S. corporation)
Mitsui Norin Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5795911 19980818
AI US 1997-835920 19970410 (8)
PRAI JP 1996-321195 19961118
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Henley, III, Raymond
LREP Frishauf, Holtz, Goodman, Langer & Chick, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 15
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 249
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A composition for a treatment of HPV-infected Condyloma acuminata which comprises containing tea catechin as a main component. This medication has no danger of side-effects and may be easily applied to or inserted in the infected area by the patient themselves.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
CLM What is claimed is:
1. A method of treating Condyloma acuminata caused by human papillomavirus, comprising applying to an infected area on a human a composition which comprises a tea **catechin** as a main component in an amount effective for treating Condyloma acuminata.

L21 ANSWER 11 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 1998:91607 USPATFULL
TI Active oxygen free radical scavenging agent
IN Togasaki, Keiichi, Osaka, Japan
PA Sky. Food Co., Ltd., Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5788971 19980804

AI US 1995-367277 19950111 (8)
WO 1993-JP1524 19931021
19950111 PCT 371 date
19950111 PCT 102(e) date
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lilling, Herbert J.
LREP Davis and Bujold
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 238
AB An active oxygen free radical scavenging agent superior in scavenging active oxygen free radicals produced in organisms is provided. The active oxygen free radical extinguishing agent includes green tea leaf extract containing epigallo catechin gallate and sunflower seed extract containing chlorogenic acid. When administrating green tea leaf extract and sunflower seed extract simultaneously as disclosed in the embodiment, the active oxygen free radical scavenging effect greatly excels the same when said two kinds of active oxygen free radical scavenging agents are separately administrated as shown in reference 2 and reference 3, or the same when rhubarb is administrated as shown in reference 4.

CLM What is claimed is:
1. An active oxygen free radical scavenging agent for organisms, comprising: a sunflower seed extract having a chlorogenic acid; and a **green tea** leaf extract having an epigallo **catechin** gallate.

L21 ANSWER 12 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 1998:79003 USPATFULL
TI Fermentation compositions having superoxide dismutating activity and an antihypertensive agent for treatment of constipation each having the superoxide dismutating activity
IN Kimura, Akihiko, Aichi, Japan
Takada, Atsushi, Aichi, Japan
Ishikawa, Naoto, Aichi, Japan
PA Toyo Hakko Co., Ltd., Obu, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5776756 19980707
AI US 1995-522150 19950831 (8)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lankford, Jr., Leon B.
LREP Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 755
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides a fermentation composition which makes use of rice brans, soybeans and sources of carbon as starting materials and which is innoxious, has a good SOD action (the action of effectively eliminating O.sub.2.sup.- which is harmful to the living body and the action of preventing diseases), and can prevent degradation of vitamin C. The invention also relates to an antihypertensive agent and constipation improver which are innoxious and have a good SOD action. The fermentation composition comprises a fermentation liquid obtained by inoculating and cultivating, under aerating and agitating conditions, bacillus natto or grass bacilli in a liquid medium,a pH of the medium is controled in the range of from 7.5 to 10 by alkaline agents, containing a rice bran, a soybean, a source of carbon and water, and filtering the resultant cultivation broth, or an evaporation residue of the fermentation liquid, vitamin C and, optionally, an extract of green tea

or its evaporation residue.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
CLM What is claimed is:
1. A composition having superoxide dismutating activity comprising: (a) vitamin C; and (b) a fermentation composition, wherein said fermentation composition is obtained by: (1) inoculating a microorganism on a culture medium, wherein said microorganism is selected from the group consisting of Bacillus natto and Bacillus subtilis; (2) cultivating said inoculated microorganism, under aerating and agitating conditions, in a fermentation liquid medium, wherein said medium comprises rice bran, soybean, carbon, and water, and wherein the pH of the medium is about 7.5 to about 10; and (3) filtering the resultant cultivation broth, or an evaporation residue of said fermentation liquid, to obtain the fermentation composition.

L21 ANSWER 13 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 1998:78701 USPATFULL
TI Reduction of hair growth
IN Ahluwalia, Gurpreet S., 8632 Stable View Ct., Gaithersburg, MD, United States 20879
PI US 5776442 19980707
AI US 1997-893319 19970716 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-396426, filed on 28 Feb 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5674477
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Venkat, Jyothsna
LREP Fish & Richardson P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 272
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Mammalian hair growth is reduced by applying to the skin a dermatologically acceptable composition including a catechin compound.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
CLM What is claimed is:
1. A method of reducing mammalian hair growth, comprising selecting an area of skin from which reduce hair growth is desired; and applying to said area of skin a dermatologically acceptable composition including a **catechin**, wherein said composition comprises between 0.1% and 40% of said **catechin** compound by weight.

L21 ANSWER 14 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 1998:64732 USPATFULL
TI Antioxidant derived from lentil and its preparation and uses
IN Ronzio, Robert A., Houston, TX, United States
Muanza, David N., Houston, TX, United States
Sparks, William S., Bellaire, TX, United States
PA Biotics Research Corporation, Stafford, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5762936 19980609
AI US 1996-707723 19960904 (8)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Witz, Jean C.; Assistant Examiner: Hanley, Susan
LREP Casperson, John R.
CLMN Number of Claims: 21
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 749

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The preparation of extracts of seed coats of lentil (Lens esculenta) as a representative member of the Leguminosae, extracted with a range of volatile solvents, such as methanol, acetone, singly or a mixture with water, and food solvents, such as ethyl acetate and ethanol, to yield such extracts that are water-soluble, which contain a rich mixture of condensed tannins (procyanidins and prodciphinidin as glycosides), together with a flavanone (luteolin) and flavonols (quercetin, kaempferol) and phenolic acids (ferulic acid, protocatechuic acid, caffeic acid) and which possess the ability to quench organic free radicals, to scavenge superoxide, to inhibit the oxidation of water soluble nutrients such as vitamin C, as well as the oxidation of fat-soluble nutrients such as essential fatty acids, and to limit damage due to oxidants linked to inflammatory conditions, and to inhibit certain cells responsible for inflammation, is disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. An extract of lentil seed coat, wherein said extract has a phenolics content in the range of from about 1 to about 6 milligrams of **catechin** equivalents per 10 milligrams of extract.

L21 ANSWER 15 OF 38 USPATFULL

AN 1998:44930 USPATFULL

TI Nutritional powder composition

IN Gaynor, Mitchel L., 1070 Park Ave., Ste 1E, New York, NY, United States 10128

PI US 5744187 19980428

AI US 1996-767584 19961216 (8)

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Pratt, Helen

LREP Schweitzer Cornman Gross & Bondell LLP

CLMN Number of Claims: 2

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 183

AB A composition of natural and herbal products which may be compounded in dry form into a mixture which is readily soluble in a fluid for ingestion by humans. When digested, the mixture provides users with an energy boost and associated feelings of well being when the mixture is taken as part of a regular regimen to supplement normal nutritional intakes and to supplement any therapeutic processes to which the users may be subject.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A beneficial palliative nutritional drink comprising: (a) a liquid selected from the group consisting of water, fruit juice, and tomato juice; (b) an algae powder selected from the group consisting of Spirulina, Klamath Lake Blue Green, CGC Chlorella, Australian Dunaliella Salina, Red Dumontiacae, Wildcrafted-Longicrusis, Digitata Kelp, Bladderwrack, Irish Moss, Pulse, and Alaria; (c) a green grass juice powder selected from the group consisting of Kamut grass, Barley grass, Oat grass, Wheat grass, Spelt grass, alfalfa grass, and Sinach Octacosanol; (d) a Chinese herb selected from the group consisting of Siberian Ginseng, Astragalus, Tang-Kuei, Rehmania, Fo-ti, Atrartylodes, Hoelen, Codonopsis, Schizandra, Peony Alba, Polygala, Ginger, Citrus peel, Licorice, Wallachi, and Jujuba; (e) a western herb selected from the group consisting of Ginkgo Biloba, Red Clover, Nettles, Burdock root, Yellow dock, Skullcap, Dandelion, Parsley, Jerusalem Artichoke, Rose hips, Milk thistle, and Echinacie Angustifolia; (f) a mushroom powder selected from the group consisting of Ganoderma lucidum, Cordyceps sinensis, Grifola frondosus, Lentinus edodes, and Tremella

fuciformia; and (g) an additional nutrient selected from the group consisting of high pectin apple fiber, soy lecithin, brown rice germ, Royal jelly, Mongolian bee pollen, Acerola berry juice powder, Japanese Sensia **Green Tea**, Grapeseed Extract, European billberry, Flaxseed oil, and L-Carnitine.

L21 ANSWER 16 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 1998:9531 USPATFULL
TI Antineoplastic cocoa extracts and methods for making and using the same
IN Romanczyk, Jr., Leo J., Hackettstown, NJ, United States
Hammerstone, Jr., John F., Nazareth, PA, United States
Buck, Margaret M., Morristown, NJ, United States
PA MARS, Incorporated, McLean, VA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5712305 19980127
AI US 1996-687885 19960726 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1994-317226, filed on 3 Oct 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5554645
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Nutter, Nathan M.
LREP Curtis, Morris & Safford
CLMN Number of Claims: 18
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 92 Drawing Figure(s); 91 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1726
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed and claimed are cocoa extracts such as polyphenols or procyanidins, methods for preparing such extracts, as well as uses for them, especially as antineoplastic agents and antioxidants. Disclosed and claimed are antineoplastic compositions containing cocoa polyphenols or procyanidins and methods for treating patients employing the compositions. Additionally disclosed and claimed is a kit for treating a patient in need of treatment with an antineoplastic agent containing cocoa polyphenols or procyanidins as well as a lyophilized antineoplastic composition containing cocoa polyphenols or procyanidins. Further, disclosed and claimed is the use of the invention in antioxidant, preservative and topiosomerase-inhibiting compositions and methods.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
CLM What is claimed is:
1. A method for treating a patient in need of treatment with an antineoplastic agent comprising administering to the patient an antineoplastic composition comprising an effective quantity of a substantially pure cocoa extract or synthetic cocoa polyphenol(s) consisting essentially of oligomers 3 through 12, and a suitable carrier.

L21 ANSWER 17 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 97:91150 USPATFULL
TI Reduction of hair growth
IN Ahluwalia, Gurpreet S., 8632 Stable View Ct., Gaithersburg, MD, United States 20879
PI US 5674477 19971007
AI US 1995-396426 19950228 (8)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Venkat, Jyothsan
LREP Fish & Richardson P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 21
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,17
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 301

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Mammalian hair growth is reduced by applying to the skin a dermatologically acceptable composition including a catechin compound.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
CLM What is claimed is:
1. A method of reducing mammalian hair growth, comprising selecting an area of skin from which reduced hair growth is desired; and applying to said area of skin a dermatologically acceptable composition including a **catechin** compound in an amount effective to reduce hair growth, said **catechin** compound having the following structure ##STR3## wherein R.sub.1 is --H or --OH, R.sub.2 is H or ##STR4## and each R.sub.3, independently, is --H, ##STR5##

L21 ANSWER 18 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 97:83623 USPATFULL
TI X-ray induced skin damage protective composition
IN Hersh, Theodore, Atlanta, GA, United States
Warshaw, Michael A., Savannah, GA, United States
PA Thione INternational, Inc., United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5667791 19970916
AI US 1996-658105 19960531 (8)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Venkat, Jyothsna
LREP Wittenbert, Malcolm B.
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,11
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 791
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A composition of glutathione and selenoamino acid in a topical carrier and method of using the composition to reduce and repair x-ray radiation-induced skin damage.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
CLM What is claimed is:
1. A composition for protection from x-ray induced skin damage comprising L-selenomethionine and glutathione to reduce x-ray radiation induced skin damage in a suitable carrier for topical application wherein said L-selenomethionine is present in the carrier in a concentration of at least 0.01% by weight and said glutathione is present in the carrier in a concentration of at least 0.03% by weight based upon the weight of the composition.

L21 ANSWER 19 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 97:61708 USPATFULL
TI Formulations containing carotenoids an procarotenoids combined with polyphenols in the prevention of the damages due to an abnormal production of free radicals
IN Bombardelli, Ezio, Milan, Italy
Morazzoni, Paolo, Milan, Italy
PA Indena S.p.A., Milan, Italy (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5648377 19970715
AI US 1995-463129 19950605 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-243855, filed on 17 May 1994, now abandoned
PRAI IT 1993-MI2688 19931221
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rollins, John W.
LREP Bucknam and Archer
CLMN Number of Claims: 9

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 328
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to novel formulations and combinations of lipophilic and hydrophilic antioxidants and the use thereof in the therapeutic, foodstuff, dietetic, and cosmetic fields. These formulations are based on the use of carotenoids, procarotenoids and derivatives thereof with polyphenols of catechic structures. Said formulations, containing a lipophilic antioxidant and an hydrophilic one, can be used in the prevention of physiopatological conditions related at least partially to an over-production of free radicals, particularly aging, atherosclerosis and **cancer**.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
CLM What is claimed is:
1. A composition comprising a lipophilic antioxidant in combination with a hydrophilic antioxidant, said lipophilic antioxidant being lycopene, said hydrophilic antioxidant being a procyanidol oligomer extracted from Vitis vinifera, said lycopene and said procyanidol oligomer extracted from Vitis vinifera, said lycopene and said procyanidol oligomer extracted from Vitis vinifera being in a ratio ranging from 1:1 to 1:10, said composition comprising at least one excipient, said composition exerting an antioxidant action greater than the sum of the antioxidant action of said lipophilic antioxidant and said hydrophilic antioxidant.

L21 ANSWER 20 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 97:18367 USPATFULL
TI External regulation of gene expression
IN Hershey, Howard P., West Chester, PA, United States
Katayama, Carol D., Encinitas, CA, United States
Ralston, Edward J., Pleasant Hill, CA, United States
Stoner, Timothy D., New Freedom, PA, United States
Wong, James F., Newark, DE, United States
PA E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, DE, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5608143 19970304
AI US 1994-280041 19940725 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1991-730853, filed on 31 Jul 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5364780 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-327205, filed on 17 Mar 1989, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Chereskin, Che S.
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 7
DRWN 39 Drawing Figure(s); 39 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5992
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The preparation and use of nucleic acid promoter fragments derived from several genes from corn, petunia and tobacco which are highly responsive to a number of substituted benzenesulfonamides and related compounds are described. These promoter fragments are useful in creating recombinant DNA constructions comprising nucleic acid sequences encoding any desired gene product operably linked to such promoter fragments which can be utilized to transform plants and bring the expression of the gene product under external chemical control in various tissues of monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
CLM What is claimed is:
1. A nucleic acid promoter fragment from the 5' flanking promoter region of a plant gene inducible by compounds of formula I-IX, wherein I-IX are

defined as the following: ##STR18## wherein X is H, F, Cl, Br CF.sub.3, or C.sub.1 -C.sub.2 alkyl; X.sup.1 is H, F, Cl, C[redacted]ub.1 -C.sub.2 alkyl, SO.sub.2 NR.sup[redacted]R.sup.2 or CO.sub.2 R.sup.1 ; [redacted]s H, Cl or SO.sub.2 NR.sup.1 R.sup.2, CO.sub.2 R.sup.1, NO.sub.2, (P(O)(OR.sup.1).sub.2 ; R is H, C.sub.1 -C.sub.6 alkyl, C.sub.3 -C.sub.6 cycloalkyl, benzyl or C.sub.2 -C.sub.4 haloalkyl or C.sub.2 -C.sub.4 substituted with C.sub.1 -C.sub.2 alkoxy or C.sub.1 -C.sub.2 alkylthio; R.sup.1 is C.sub.1 -C.sub.3 alkyl; R.sup.2 is C.sub.1 -C.sub.3 alkyl; R.sup.3 is CO.sub.2 R.sub.2 ; R.sup.4 is C.sub.1 -C.sub.6 alkyl or C.sub.3 -C.sub.6 cycloalkyl; R.sup.5 is C.sub.1 -C.sub.3 alkoxy or NR.sup.6 R.sup.7 ; R.sup.6 is H, OCH.sub.3, C.sub.1 -C.sub.4 alkyl, C.sub.3 -C.sub.6 cycloalkyl, C.sub.1 -C.sub.4 alkyl substituted with C.sub.1 -C.sub.2 alkoxy or ethoxyethoxy; and R.sup.7 is H or C.sub.1 -C.sub.2 alkyl; and agriculturally suitable salts thereof; which when denatured, immobilized to a solid support membrane and hydridized to the promoter region from the gene encoding the cDNA clone 5-2 deposited with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) and given the ATCC accession number 67804, and washed at 65.degree. C. with an aqueous solution of 0.1.times. SSC and 0.1% SDS shows a detectable autoradiographic signal after 24 hours of exposure of the solid support to X-ray film of 24 hours at -80.degree. C.

L21 ANSWER 21 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 97:16084 USPATFULL
TI Methods and compositions for inhibiting 5.alpha.-reductase activity
IN Liao, Shutsung, Chicago, IL, United States
Liang, Tehming, Centerville, OH, United States
PA Arch Development Corp., Chicago, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5605929 19970225
AI US 1995-442055 19950516 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-904443, filed on 1 Jul 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5422371 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-889589, filed on 27 May 1992, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Shah, Mukund J.; Assistant Examiner: Sripada, Pavanaram K.
CLMN Number of Claims: 8
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 42 Drawing Figure(s); 37 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3157
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are a novel class of antiandrogenic compounds including saturated and unsaturated fatty acids, catechin gallates, their derivatives, and synthetic analogs, their method of synthesis, and their use in treating disorders associated with androgenic activities. Also disclosed is the use of known compounds not previously known for their antiandrogenic activity in treating disorders related to androgenic activities and **cancers**.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
CLM What is claimed is:
1. A method of reducing weight in an animal comprising administering to the animal an amount of a compound in a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle, the compound having the structure ##STR6## and isomers thereof where n=1 or 2; R.sub.1 and R.sub.2 are :independently H, halogen, lower alkyl, OH, or OR.sub.3, where R.sub.3 is lower alkyl, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

L21 ANSWER 22 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 96:20894 USPATFULL
TI Antioxidant composition and method for the same

IN Fujie, Hisanao, Kobe, Japan
PA A.O.A. Japan Co. Ltd., Hyogo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5498412 1996[illegible]12
AI US 1994-322013 19941011 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-164551, filed on 10 Dec 1993, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rollins, John W.
LREP Foley & Lardner
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 523
AB A natural antioxidant composition made from a plurality of fermented and milled materials of edible grains and pulses and an embryo or bran of the grains, is produced by a process comprising the steps of: parching a plurality of kinds of edible grains and pulses and an embryo or bran of the grains and pulses respectively; milling the parched resultants separately; steaming the milled resultants separately; molting the steamed resultants separately with fermentations; adding alcohol to the malted resultants separately to restrict the fermentations; drying the resultants separately to remove the alcohol; mixing all of the resultants to make a first mixture fermented; parching an edible seed and a green tea leave separately; milling the parched seed and the parched green tea leave separately; mixing the parched seed and the parched green tea leave to make a second mixture of mash; mixing the first and second mixtures to a mature material; and granulating the mature material to granules, thereby being easily digested in the aged human body without pyrosis or heartburn.

CLM What is claimed is:
1. A method for producing a natural antioxidant composition made from a plurality of fermented and milled materials of edible grains and pulses and embryos or brans thereof, comprising the steps of: separately parching a plurality of members selected from the group consisting of at least one edible grain, at least one edible pulse, at least one embryo of an edible grain, at least one embryo of an edible pulse, at least one bran of an edible grain and at least one bran of an edible pulse at a temperature between 80 and 90 degrees centigrade for between 5 and 6 hours; milling each of the parched resultants separately; steaming each of the milled resultants separately; malting each of the steamed resultants separately with fermentation at an aging temperature between 35 and 36 degrees centigrade for between 3 and 14 days; adding alcohol to each of the malted resultants separately to restrict the fermentation; drying each of the resultants separately to remove the alcohol at a drying temperature of 100 degrees centigrade or less and separately milling each at about 400 mesh of Tyler Standard screen scale; mixing all of the resultants to make a fermented mixture; separately parching an edible seed, **green tea** leaves and at least one member selected from the group consisting of young leaves of radish and spinach; milling each of the parched seed, the parched **green tea** leaves and the parched radish and/or spinach leaves separately; squeezing at least one member selected from the group consisting of lemon, Yuzu orange and citron, and recovering a juice; mixing the milled parched seed, the parched **green tea** leaves, and the radish and/or spinach leaves and the juice to make a mash; mixing said fermented mixture and said mash to form a complete material; and granulating the complete material to granules.

L21 ANSWER 23 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 96:16744 USPATFULL

TI Methods for using proanthocyanidin polymers having antiviral activity
IN Tempesta, Michael S., Moss Beach, CA, United Stat[redacted]
PA Shaman Pharmaceu[redacted]cals, Inc., South San Francisco[redacted]CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5494661 19960227
AI US 1994-194779 19940209 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-916311, filed on 17 Jul 1992, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1991-737077, filed on 29 Jul 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5211944 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-596893, filed on 12 Oct 1990, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kulkosky, Peter F.
LREP Pennie & Edmonds
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 18 Drawing Figure(s); 18 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2280
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides for proanthocyanidin polymers with significant antiviral activity. The proanthocyanidin polymers can be chemically synthesized or can be isolated from a Croton or a Calophyllum plant species. The present invention encompasses methods of using proanthocyanidin polymers in treating warm-blooded animals, including humans, infected with a respiratory virus.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
CLM What is claimed is:
1. A method of treating a virus infection comprising administering to a warm-blooded animal an effective amount of an antiviral agent comprising a proanthocyanidin polymer, which polymer is obtained from a Croton species and is characterized by: (a) the capability of dissolving in water and/or an aqueous solution; (b) the capability of exerting a pronounced antiviral effect when administered in vivo to an animal or a human; (c) having a structure comprising flavonoid units selected from the group consisting of **catechins**, epicathechins, gallocatechins, galloepicatechins and combinations thereof; and (d) .sup.13 C NMR spectra having peak position at .delta.154.2, 145.1, 143.7, 132.8, 131.2, 130.3, 120.9-118.6 (series of broad peaks), 116.1, 115.4, 114.3, 108.0, 106.3, 96.6, 95.3, 81.8, 77.6, 75.3, 72.6, 71.5, 65.6, 37.1, 35.3, and 27.7.

L21 ANSWER 24 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 95:105584 USPATFULL
TI Hardening agent for affected tissues of the digestive system
IN Shi, Zhao-Qi, Peking, China
PA Traditional Chinese Medicine Research Laboratory, Inc., Matsuyama, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5470589 19951128
AI US 1993-86853 19930707 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-690762, filed on 24 Apr 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5252344
PRAI JP 1990-109787 19900425
JP 1991-115319 19910419
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Henley, III, Raymond; Assistant Examiner: Jarvis, William R. A.
LREP Foley & Lardner
CLMN Number of Claims: 4
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 799

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The hardening agent contains a composition comprised of tannic acid and potassium aluminium sulfate in a ratio of tannic acid to potassium aluminium sulfate ranging from 10 to 1 to 1 to 50 and a stabilizing agent extracted from crude drugs of plants containing a phenol, flavon, flavonoid, catechin or a polycarboxylic acid.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. An injectable preparation for hardening the tissue of digestive organs comprising a tissue-hardening effective amount of tannic acid and potassium aluminium sulfate as well as a stabilizing agent extracted from crude drugs of plants selected from the group consisting of Zingberis rhizoma, Mori folium, Schinsandrae cortex, Carthami sage, thyme, marjoram, oregano, clove, ginger, nutmeg, mace, turmeric, cinnamon, pepper and combinations thereof.

L21 ANSWER 25 OF 38 USPATFULL

AN 95:100989 USPATFULL

TI Polyphase fluid-extraction process, resulting products and methods of use

IN Huffstutler, Jr., Miles C., 1608 W. 155th St., Burnsville, MN, United States 55306
Steuart, Gary M., P.O. Box 356, Harmony, MN, United States 55939

PI US 5466455 19951114

AI US 1993-120988 19930915 (8)

DCD 20110719

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-980839, filed on 24 Nov 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5330756 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-599616, filed on 18 Oct 1990, now abandoned

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Page, Thurman K.; Assistant Examiner: Azpuru, Carlos

LREP Huffstutler, M. Conrad

CLMN Number of Claims: 15

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 1181

AB Processes for polyphase fluid extraction of concentrated, active therapeutic components from parts of selected medicinal plants which have been identified chemotaxonomically are described. The resulting products-by-processes are defined as Concentrated Fluid Therapeutic Extracts, CFTE, of the selected plant types, where T represents a specific herbal plant family such as Symphytum, SYM, Taxus, TAX, Panax, PAN or Aloe, ALO. The process disclosed for CFTE preparation includes multiple/sequential stages of diffusional transfer of bioactive constituents from plant tissue into liquid and/or vapor extraction phases under contact conditions of forced convection at controlled temperature and pressure. Therapeutic formulations based on CFTE including emulsions, aerosols, liposomes and controlled-release devices are presented. Treatment methods for a variety of mammalian diseases and conditions and complications of specific diseases are described.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A process for preparation of concentrated fluid therapeutic extracts, cfte, by extracting bioactive components from plant tissue comprising the following steps: (a) selecting live, healthy plants or vital cultured tissue from one or more wild or non-wild chemotaxonomically-classified plant species from the group consisting of: Agauria salicifolia, Albizia amara, Allium sativum, Anemarrhena asphodeliodes, Archangelica officinalis, Artemenisia annua, Artemisia annua, Aster scaber, Azadirachta indica, Bixa orellana, Bryophyllium pinnatum, Bupleuri radix, Calophyllum lanigerum, Calubrina (mabi), Camellia

sinesis (**green tea**), Cassia alata, Coccinia indica, Dallium guincese, Desmos chinensis, Eleutherococcus, Eleutherococcus senticosus, Ephedra sinica, Erythrina costaricens, Fusarium acuminatum, Galphimia glauca, Gardeniae fructus, Ginko bilboa, Glycrrhizae radix, Himanthalia elongata, Hypericum perforatum, Ipomoea tricolor, Jatropha curcas, Kigelia pinnata, Lactocuccus lactis, Lathyrus sativus, Ledum palustre, Lepechinia hastata, Mentha arvensis, Mirabilis jalapa, Momordica charantia, Notopterygium forbesii, Notopterygium incisium, Ocimum gratissimum, Origanum cordifolium, Panax japonicum, Panax japonicus, Panax notoginseng, Panax quinquefolium, Panax shinseng, Parietaria judaica, Phoenix dactylifera, Phyllanthrus amarus, Phyllanthrus maderapatensis, Picrorhiza kurroa, Piper methysticum, Pisum sativum, Plumbago rosea, Policias fruticosum (Dihn-lang), Pongamia pinnata, Psidium guajava, Rhododendron luteum, Rhododendron ponticum, Rosmarinus officinalis, Salvia officinalis, Saraka asoca, Slavia miltiorrhzia, Symphytum officinale, Symphytum asperum, Symphytum armeniacum, Symphytum tauricum, Symphytum sylvaticum, Symphytum peregrinum, Symphytum anatolicum, Symphytum icaricum, Symphytum orientale, Symphytum kurdicum, Symphytum pseudobulbosum, Symphytum uplandicum, Symphytum circinale, Symphytum ottomanum, Symphytum icaricum, Symphytum brachycalyx, Symphytum aintabicum, Symphytum longisetum, Symphytum bornmuelleri, Symphytum tuberosum, Symphytum bulbosum, Symphytum ibericum, Symphytum longipetiolatum, Taxus baccata, Taxus brevifolia, Taxus canadensis, Taxus chinesis, Taxus cuspidata, Taxus floridana, Teucrium cyprium, Teucrium divaricatum.sub.-- canescens, Teucrium micropdioides, Veronia amygdalina, and Waldstenia fragarioides; (b) harvesting viable tissue from one or more plant parts of said selected plant species said parts selected from the group consisting of roots, rhizomes, stems, petioles, cultured tissues, leaves, needles, anthers, buds, fruit, nuts, seeds, pollen and blooms; (c) charging said harvested viable tissues immediately into a protective, closed chamber, which is radiation-opaque, and which provides a controlled chemical and thermal environment defined by temperature, fluid composition, and total pressure to preserve said viable tissue and the bioactive agents contained therein and prevent degradation by air oxidation or photochemical processes; (d) removing said charged viable tissue from said protective chamber and comminuting it immediately within said controlled chemical and thermal environment into a length or thickness dimension of approx. 1 mm to stimulate the development of phytoalexins; (e) charging said comminuted parts within a time period of approximately 0-2 hours into a closed, extraction apparatus adapted to provide controlled chemical and physical environment with specific ranges of internal pressure, temperature and a forced-convection-contact-velocity differential between said comminuted parts and a poly-phase extraction fluid for an extended diffusion time; (f) charging an extraction fluid into said extraction apparatus wherein said extraction fluid is selected from the group consisting of chemical compounds, a single phase, multiple phases, vapor solution, liquid solution, emulsion, and suspension, while the mass ratio of said extraction fluid to said comminuted plant tissue is held in the range 0.01 to 1000 wherein said extraction fluid is selected from the group consisting of (f1) single- or two- phase water; (f2) single- or two-phase aqueous solutions with one or more biocompatible solutes; (f3) two-phase, single-component organic solvents having a liquid and vapor phase in equilibrium; (f4) multi-phase, multi-component biocompatible solution-emulsions with one or more dispersed liquid phases and an equilibrium vapor phase; and (f5) multi-phase, multi-component biocompatible solution-emulsions with one or more dispersed liquid phases, and a non-equilibrium vapor phase containing dispersed droplets, particles, or vesicles; (g) extracting, by diffusional transfer, biologically active species into said extraction fluid from said comminuted plant tissue in said extraction apparatus for a total diffusion time in the range 0.1-200 hours while said

forced-convection-contact-velocity differential is maintained within the range 0.5-3 meter/sec; and internal temperature is in the range 20-400 deg. K and an absolute internal pressure is in the range 1-5000 kPa; (h) separating solid plant tissue residues from said resulting extract by physical means selected from the group consisting of solvent extraction, sedimentation, coagulation, distillation, centrifugation and filtration through microporous, adsorbent media.

L21 ANSWER 26 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 95:16018 USPATFULL
TI Inhibition of lung tumorigenesis by administration of a polyphenol
IN Chung, Fung L., Yorktown Hts., NY, United States
PA American Health Foundation, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5391568 19950221
AI US 1992-912157 19920710 (7)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Goldberg, Jerome D.
LREP Ladas & Parry
CLMN Number of Claims: 4
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 708
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method is provided for reducing the incidence of lung **cancer** in a mammal by administering thereto a pharmacologically effective amount of epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG). The EGCG may be administered to the mammal in the form of drinking water and particularly in the form of, for example, 2% green tea. The EGCG may be isolated prior to administering the same and is subsequently put into solution for administration thereof. The EGCG is an antioxidant.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
CLM What is claimed is:
1. A method for treating NNK-induced lung **tumor** formation in a mammal in need thereof comprising administering to said mammal a pharmacologically effective amount of **epigallocatechin** gallate (**EGCG**).

L21 ANSWER 27 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 94:35364 USPATFULL
TI Cosmetic sunscreen composition containing green tea and a sunscreen
IN McCook, John P., Guilford, CT, United States
Meyers, Alan J., Trumbull, CT, United States
Dobkowski, Brian J., Milford, CT, United States
Burger, Allan R., Passaic, NJ, United States
PA Elizabeth Arden Co., Division of Conopco, Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5306486 19940426
AI US 1993-24711 19930301 (8)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ore, Dale R.
LREP Honig, Milton L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 538
AB A cosmetic composition is provided which includes green tea and a sunscreen compound which is effective to at least partially block ultraviolet radiation from harming human skin, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

CLM What is claimed is:
1. A sunscreen [redacted]metic having a sunscreen syste omprising: (i) from about 0.001 to about 20% by weight of **green tea**;
(ii) from about 0.001 to about 25% by weight of a sunscreen compound which is effective to at least partially block ultraviolet radiation from harming human skin; and (iii) from about 30 to 99.9% by weight of a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

L21 ANSWER 28 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 93:84896 USPATFULL
TI Hardening agent for affected tissues of the digestive system
IN Shi, Zhao-Qi, Peking, China
PA Traditional Chinese Medicine Research Laboratory, Inc., Okinawa, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5252344 19931012
AI US 1991-690762 19910424 (7)
PRAI JP 1990-109787 19900425
JP 1991-115319 19910419
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Friedman, S. J.; Assistant Examiner: Jarvis, William
LREP Wegner, Cantor, Mueller & Player
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 799
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The hardening agent contains a composition comprised of tannic acid and potassium aluminum sulfate in a ratio of tannic acid to potassium aluminum sulfate ranging from 10 to 1 to 1 to 50 and a stabilizing agent extracted from crude drugs of plants containing a phenol, flavon, flavonoid, catechin or a polycarboxylic acid.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
CLM What is claimed is:
1. A method of hardening the tissue of digestive organs in a mammal in need thereof, comprising injecting the tissue of digestive organs of said mammal with a tissue hardening-effective amount of a hardening agent comprising tannic acid and potassium aluminium sulfate as well as a stabilizing compound extracted from crude drugs of plants.

L21 ANSWER 29 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 93:39771 USPATFULL
TI Proanthocyanidin polymers having antiviral activity and methods of obtaining same
IN Tempesta, Michael S., Moss Beach, CA, United States
PA Shaman Pharmaceuticals, Inc., San Carlos, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5211944 19930518
AI US 1991-737077 19910729 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-596893, filed on 12 Oct 1990, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Page, Thurman K.; Assistant Examiner: Kulkosky, Peter F.
LREP Pennie & Edmonds
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 18 Drawing Figure(s); 18 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2197
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides for proanthocyanidin polymers with significant antiviral activity. The proanthocyanidin polymers can be chemically synthesized or can be isolated from a Croton or a Calophyllum plant species. The present invention encompasses methods of using proanthocyanidin polymers in treating warm-blooded animals, including humans, infected with paramyxovaridae such as respiratory syncytial virus, orthomyxovaridae such as influenza A, B and C, and herpes viruses such as Herpes Simplex virus.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A proanthocyanidin polymer composition, characterized by: (a) the capability of dissolving in water and/or aqueous solution; (b) the capability of exerting a pronounced antiviral effect as demonstrated in in vitro assays for antiviral activity against respiratory syncytial virus, types A and B; parainfluenza virus, types 1 and 3; influenza virus, types A and B; and as demonstrated in in vivo tests for antiviral activity against respiratory syncytial virus; influenza virus, type A; parainfluenza virus, type 3; and herpes simplex virus, type 2; (c) comprising a proanthocyanidin polymer having a structure comprising flavonoid units selected from the group consisting of **catechins**, **epicatechins**, gallocatechins, galloepicatechins and combinations thereof; and (d) .sup.13 C NMR spectra having peak positions at .delta. 154.2, 145.1, 143.7, 132.8, 131.2, 130.3, 120.9-118.6 (series of broad peaks), 116.1, 115.4, 114.3, 108.0, 106.3, 96.6, 95.3, 81.8, 77.6, 75.3, 72.6, 1.5, 65.6, 37.1, 35.3, and 27.7.

L21 ANSWER 30 OF 38 USPATFULL

AN 86:53924 USPATFULL

TI Process for the production of tea catechins

IN Hara, Yukihiko, Shizuoka, Japan

PA Mitsu Norin Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 4613672 19860923

AI US 1984-624943 19840627 (6)

PRAI JP 1983-120963 19830705

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Love, Ethel G.

LREP Frishauf, Holtz, Goodman & Woodward

CLMN Number of Claims: 18

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 17 Drawing Figure(s); 14 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 607

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Process for production of tea catechins selected from (-) epicatechin, (-) epigallocatechin, (-) epicatechin gallate and (-) epigallocatechin gallate comprising extracting tea leaves with hot water or an aqueous solution of methanol, ethanol or acetone, washing the extract containing solution with chloroform, transferring the washed solution into an organic solvent, removing the solution and passing the resulting solution through a reversed phase column in the presence of an eluting solution. Tea catechins and methods of using the same are also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A process for producing tea **catechins** selected from the group consisting of (-) **epicatechin**, (-) **epigallocatechin**, (-) **epicatechin** gallate, and (-) **epigallocatechin** gallate, which comprises the steps of extracting tea leaves selected from the group consisting of unfermented tea and half-fermented tea with hot water or a solvent selected from a group consisting of a 40-75% aqueous solution of methanol, a 40-75%

aqueous solution of ethanol and a 30-80% aqueous solution of acetone to obtain an extract-containing solution; washing the extract-containing solution with chloroform; contacting the washed solution with an organic solvent selected from the group consisting of ethyl acetate, n-butanol, methyl isobutyl ketone, and acetone to transfer the extract into said organic solvent; distilling away the organic solvent to yield a concentrated solution containing the extract; and passing the extract through a reversed phase column in the presence of an eluting solution consisting essentially of 0-25 volume % of acetone, 0-35 volume % of tetrahydrofuran and 65-85 volume % of water to thereby obtain said tea **catechins**.

L21 ANSWER 31 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 85:38762 USPATFULL
TI Heat-treated tea and method for preparing the same
IN Ashikawa, Keitaro, 408, Ishikawa, Numazu-shi, Shizuoka-ken, Japan
PI US 4526796 19850702
AI US 1983-477137 19830321 (6)
PRAI JP 1982-48838 19820329
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Yeung, George
LREP Frishauf, Holtz, Goodman & Woodward
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 240
AB The present invention provides a novel heat-treated tea. The heat-treated tea is obtained by placing green tea leaves in a tea drier, supplying the drier with dry air heated externally to 200.degree. to 300.degree. C. and heating the drier from outside to heat the tea leaves to 200.degree. to 300.degree. C. for 20 to 60 minutes. The tea obtained is brown in color and can be served by brewing in hot water as is done with the traditional green or roasted tea. It has special flavor and aroma different from the traditional teas. The extract of said heat-treated tea is effective in disinfection or preventing hung-over or stiff shoulder. Additional of said extract to wheat flour for making noodles and breads will improve the taste and quality of the product.

CLM What is claimed is:
1. Heat treated tea produced by placing **green tea** leaves in a tea drier, supplying the drier with dry air externally heated to 200.degree. and 300.degree. C. and concurrently heating the drier from the outside of the drier at a temperature sufficient to heat the **green tea** leaves to 200.degree. to 300.degree. C. for 20 to 60 minutes.

L21 ANSWER 32 OF 38 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 1999 WILA

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

AN 906761 EUROPATFULL ED 19990418 EW 199914 FS OS
TIEN Method of preparing and using phytochemicals.
TIDE Verfahren zur Herstellung und Verwendung von Phytochemikalien.
TIFR Procede de preparation et d'utilisation de produits phytochimiques.
IN Empie, Mark, 777 Spyglass Boulevard, Forsyth, Illinois 62535, US;
Gugger, Eric, 182 2400th Avenue RR 1, Box 21, Latham, Illinois 62543, US
PA ARCHER DANIELS MIDLAND COMPANY, 4666 Faries Parkway, Decatur, Illinois 62526, US
PAN 1350591
AG Jones, Michael Raymond et al, Haseltine Lake & Co., Imperial House, 15-19 Kingsway, London WC2B 6UD, GB

AGN 32461
OS ESP1999026 EP 0906761 A2 990407
SO Wila-EPZ-1999-H14-T1b
DT Patent
LA Anmeldung in Englisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch
DS R AT; R BE; R CH; R CY; R DE; R DK; R ES; R FI; R FR; R GB; R GR; R IE; R IT; R LI; R LU; R MC; R NL; R PT; R SE
PIT EPA2 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG
PI EP 906761 A2 19990407
OD 19990407
AI EP 1998-308060 19981002
PRAI US 1997-60549 19971002
US 1998-162038 19980928
CLMEN 1. A composition from a plant matter in which the composition is enriched in at least two phytochemicals selected from isoflavones, lignans, saponins, **catechins** and phenolic acids, the phytochemicals optionally being in substantially native form.

L21 ANSWER 33 OF 38 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 1999 WILA

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

AN 842660 EUROPATFULL ED 19980610 EW 199821 FS OS
TIEN Composition for treating condyloma acuminata.
TIDE Zusammensetzung zur Behandlung von Kondyloma acuminata.
TIFR Composition pour le traitement des condylomes genitaux.
IN Cheng, Shu Jun c/o Cancer Institute (hospital), Chinese Academy of Med. Sciences Panjiayuan No.17, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100021, CN;
Wang, De Chang c/o Cancer Institute (hospital), Chinese Academy of Med. Sciences Panjiayuan No.17, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100021, CN;
Hara, Yukihiko, 2-7, Minamisurugadai 2-chome, Fujieda-shi, Shizuoka-ken, CN
PA CANCER INSTITUTE (HOSPITAL) CHINESE ACADAMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, Panjiayuan No. 17, Chaoyang Disctrict, Beijing 100021, CH;
MITSUI NORIN CO., LTD., 1-20, 3-chome, Nihonbashimuromachi Chuo-ku, Tokyo, JP
PAN 2239500; 947690
AG VOSSIUS & PARTNER, Siebertstrasse 4, 81675 Muenchen, DE
AGN 100314
OS ESP1998034 EP 0842660 A1 980520
SO Wila-EPZ-1998-H21-T1b
DT Patent
LA Anmeldung in Englisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch
DS R AT; R BE; R CH; R DE; R DK; R ES; R FI; R FR; R GB; R GR; R IE; R IT; R LI; R LU; R MC; R NL; R PT; R SE
PIT EPA1 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG
PI EP 842660 A1 19980520
OD 19980520
AI EP 1997-120182 19971118
PRAI JP 1996-321195 19961118
CLMEN 1. A pharmceutical composition for the treatment of papilloma virus-infected tissue which comprises tea extract containing **catechin** or a derivative thereof as the effective ingredient.

L21 ANSWER 34 OF 38 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 1999 WILA

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

AN 839460 EUROPATFULL ED 19980515 EW 199819 FS OS
TIEN Roasted soybean hypocotyls and beverage material containing the same.
TIDE Roestsojakeime und deren verwendung fuer Getraenke.

TIFR Hypocotyledon de grain de soja et materiel pour boisson le contenant.
IN Tsuzaki, Shinichi, 114-1, Kamikawaraya, Izumisano-shi, Osaka-fu, JP;
Ezaki, Mitsuo, [redacted] 2-5-2, Hagurazaki, Izumisano-[redacted], Osaka-fu, JP;
Takamatsu, Kiyoharu, 1-10-12, Wakaba, Kumatori-cho, Sennan-gun, Osaka-fu, JP;
Matsuo, Takaharu, 973-34, Okanaka, Shindachi, Sennan-shi, Osaka-fu, JP
PA FUJI OIL COMPANY, LIMITED, 1-5, Nishishinsaibashi 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka-fu 542, JP
PAN 414813
AG Bannerman, David Gardner et al, Withers & Rogers 4 Dyer's Buildings Holborn, London, EC1N 2JT, GB
AGN 28001
OS ESP1998030 EP 0839460 A2 980506
SO Wila-EPZ-1998-H19-T3a
DT Patent
LA Anmeldung in Englisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch
DS R AT; R BE; R CH; R DE; R DK; R ES; R FI; R FR; R GB; R GR; R IE; R IT; R LI; R LU; R MC; R NL; R PT; R SE
PIT EPA2 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG
PI EP 839460 A2 19980506
OD 19980506
AI EP 1997-308451 19971023
PRAI JP 1996-242492 19961105
JP 1996-349886 19961227
CLMEN 1. Roasted soybean hypocotyls which display an L value of 25 to 35 and a b value of 4 to 13 when measured with a color difference meter.

L21 ANSWER 35 OF 38 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 1999 WILA

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

AN 819433 EUROPATFULL ED 19980202 EW 199804 FS OS
TIEN Compositions for increasing the efficacy of **cancer** drugs with tea catechin and/or theaflavin.
TIDE Zusammensetzungen zur Erhoehung der Wirksamkeit von Antikrebsmittel durch Catechin aus Tee und/oder Theaflavin.
TIFR Compositions pour ameliorer l'efficacite de medicaments anti-cancereux a l'aide de catechine de the et/ou de theaflavine.
IN Cheng, Shu Jun, Cancer Institute (Hospital), Panjiayuan No. 17, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100021, JP;
Wang, De Chang, Cancer Institute (Hospital), Panjiayuan No. 17, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100021, JP;
Zhen, Yong Su, Institute of Medicinal Biotechnology, Tiantan, 100050, Beijing, JP;
Nishino, Hoyoku, 25-2, Makinohonmachi 1-chome, Hirakata-shi, Osaka-fu, JP;
Hara, Yukihiko, 2-7, Minamisurugadai 2-chome, Fujieda-shi, Shizuoka-ken, JP
PA CANCER INSTITUTE (HOSPITAL) CHINESE ACADAMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, Panjiayuan No. 17, Chaoyang Disctrict, Beijing 100021, CH;
INSTITUTE OF MEDICA BIOTECHNOLOGY, CHINESE ACADAMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, Tiantan, Beijing 100050, CH;
MITSUI NORIN CO., LTD., 1-20, 3-chome, Nihonbashimuromachi Chuo-ku, Tokyo, JP
PAN 2239500; 2239510; 947690
AG Tuerk, Gille, Hrabal, Leifert, Brucknerstrasse 20, 40593 Duesseldorf, DE
AGN 100971
OS ESP1998005 EP 0819433 A2 980121
SO Wila-EPZ-1998-H04-T1b
DT Patent
LA Anmeldung in Englisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch
DS R BE; R CH; R DE; R DK; R ES; R FR; R GB; R IT; R LI; R NL; R SE

PIT EPA2 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG
PI EP 819433 A2 19980121
OD 19980121
AI EP 1996-120973 19961228
PRAI JP 1996-206361 19960718
CLMEN 1. A method of strengthening an efficacy of **cancer** drug which comprises administrating said **cancer** drug to a patient with tea **catechin** and/or theaflavin.

L21 ANSWER 36 OF 38 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 1999 WILA

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

AN 742012 EUROPATFULL ED 19970307 EW 199646 FS OS
TIEN Pharmaceutical composition containing substance inhibiting HSP47 production.
TIDE HSP47 Produktion-hemmende Substanz enthaltende pharmazeutische Zusammensetzung.
TIFR Composition pharmaceutique contenant une substance inhibant la production de HSP47.
IN Kiyosuke, Yoichi, 3-26-1-303, Hyakunin-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169, JP;
Shirakami, Toshiharu, 1-180-1-306, Onuma-cho, Kodaira-shi, Tokyo 187, JP;
Morino, Masayoshi, 3-7-2-207, Hikarigaoka, Nerima-ku, Tokyo 179, JP;
Yoshikumi, Chikao, 2-19-46, Higashi, Kunitachi-shi, Tokyo 186, JP
PA Kureha Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., 9-11, Nihonbashihoridome-cho 1-Chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103, JP
PAN 269304
AG Cohausz & Florack, Patentanwaelte Kanzlerstrasse 8a, 40472 Duesseldorf, DE
AGN 100244
OS ESP1996061 EP 0742012 A2 961113
SO Wila-EPZ-1996-H46-T1b
DT Patent
LA Anmeldung in Englisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch
DS R DE; R FR; R GB; R NL
PIT EPA2 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG
PI EP 742012 A2 19961113
OD 19961113
AI EP 1996-107224 19960508
PRAI JP 1995-136027 19950510
JP 1995-136028 19950510
JP 1995-136029 19950510
JP 1995-186302 19950629
JP 1995-210935 19950727
JP 1995-211274 19950728
CLMEN 1. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a substance inhibiting HSP47 production, selected from the group consisting of a malt extract, a flavonoid compound, a protein-bound-polysaccharide obtained from a fungus belonging to Coriolus versicolor, a paeoniflorin derivative, a tocopherol derivative, and a ferulic acid derivative, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

L21 ANSWER 37 OF 38 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 1999 WILA

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

AN 724004 EUROPATFULL UP 19970408 EW 199631 FS OS STA R
TIEN ANTIOXIDANT-CONTAINING BLOWING AGENT.
TIDE ANTIOXIDANT ENTHALTENDES TREIBMITTEL.
TIFR AGENT GONFLANT CONTENANT UN ANTIOXYDANT.

IN TAKAICHI, Akihisa 172-3, Aza Nakajima, Takashima Narutocho, Naruto-shi Tokushima 772, JP;
OKAMOTO, Toshihi[redacted] 632, Ko Kokufucho, Tokushima-[redacted] Tokushima 772, JP;
MATSUMOTO, Toshi[redacted]i, Kopo Mori 101 3-3-5, Sumiyoshi, Tokushima-shi Tokushima 772, JP
PA OTSUKA PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD., 9, Kanda-Tsukasacho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 101, JP
PAN 304166
AG Hansen, Bernd, Dr. Dipl.-Chem. et al, Hoffmann, Eitle & Partner, Patentanwaelte, Arabellastrasse 4, 81925 Muenchen, DE
AGN 4924
OS ESP1996040 EP 0724004 A1 960731
SO Wila-EPZ-1996-H31-T1a
DT Patent
LA Anmeldung in Japanisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch; Verfahren in Englisch
DS R CH; R DE; R FR; R GB; R IT; R LI
PIT EPA1 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG (Internationale Anmeldung)
PI EP 724004 A1 19960731
OD 19960731
AI EP 1995-925102 19950712
PRAI JP 1994-163787 19940715
RLI WO 95-JP1380 950712 INTAKZ
WO 9602609 960201 INTPNR
CLMEN 1. An antioxidant-containing effervescent composition comprising, as essential components:

0.05 to 15% by weight of an antioxidant-containing powder containing 0.2 to 20% by weight (based on the antioxidant-containing powder) of an antioxidant,

10 to 35% by weight of sodium hydrogencarbonate and/or sodium carbonate,

10 to 70% by weight of a neutralizing agent, and

30 to 55% by weight of an excipient.

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GRANTED PATENT - ERTEILTES PATENT - BREVET DELIVRE

AN 691886 EUROPATFULL ED 19990509 EW 199917 FS PS
TIEN MICROCAPSULES WITH WALLS MADE OF CROSS-LINKED PLANT POLYPHENOLS, AND COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING SAME.
TIDE MIKROKAPSELN MIT WAeNDEN AUS VERNETZTEN PFLANZLICHEN POLYPHENOLEN UND DIESE ENTHALTENDE ZUSAMMENSETZUNGEN.
TIFR MICROCAPSULES A PAROI DE POLYPHENOLS VEGETAUX RETICULES ET COMPOSITIONS EN CONTENANT.
IN LEVY, Marie-Christine, 18 ter, rue Houzeau-Muiron, F-51100 Reims, FR;
ANDRY, Marie-Christine, 221, avenue du General-Leclerc, F-51530 Dizy, FR
PA CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (CNRS), 3 rue Michel Ange, 75794 Paris Cedex 16, FR
PAN 428835
AG Martin, Jean-Jacques et al, Cabinet REGIMBEAU 26, Avenue Kleber, 75116 Paris, FR
AGN 17181
OS EPB1999025 EP 0691886 B1 990428
SO Wila-EPS-1999-H17-T1
DT Patent
LA Anmeldung in Franzoesisch; Veroeffentlichung in Franzoesisch
DS R BE; R CH; R DE; R ES; R FR; R GB; R GR; R IT; R LI; R NL
PIT EPB1 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTSCHRIFT (Internationale Anmeldung)
PI EP 691886 B1 19990428
OD 19960117
AI EP 1995-908292 19950201

PRAI FR 1994-1146

RLI WO 95-FR116 19940202
WO 9521018 950201 INTAKZ
950810 INTPNR

REN CRITICAL REVIEWS IN FOOD SCIENCE AND NUTRITION, vol. 28,no. 4, 1889 pages 273-314, F. J. FRANCIS 'Food Colorants: Anthocyanins' cite dans la demande BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, vol. 44,no. 1, 7 Juillet 1992 pages 180-183, 'Picroliv, picroside-I and kutkoside from Picrorhisa kurrooa are scavangers of superoxide anions' cite dans la demande JOURNAL OF POLYMER SCIENCE, vol. XL, 1959 pages 399-406, W. M. EARECKSON 'Interfacial Polycondensation. X. Polyphenyl Esters' cite dans la demande

CLMEN 1. Microcapsules, characterized in that they comprise a wall formed of one or more plant polyphenols crosslinked in particular by means of interfacial crosslinking between the plant polyphenol or polyphenols and a crosslinking agent, preferably a diacid halide and particularly a diacid chloride.